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VOL. XCV., NO. 132 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1906. TWENTY PAGES.

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"BURKE'S BOTTLING." Wholesale by
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We have received our first shipment of these delicate fish. They are packed where caught, and are the finest we have ever sold.
25 lb. full weight kits, $2.25 a kit
THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY,
SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
'PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET. P. O. BOX 566.

ARRIVAL OF THE LATEST EMPRESS

The C. P. R. Atlantic Liner Makes Port After a Record Passage.

A REAL FLOATING PALACE

Was in Telegraph Communication by Wireless the Whole Way Ocean.

MONTREAL, May 12.—The high-priced liner which the Canadian Pacific Railway company has just sent afloat in its Atlantic steamship service arrived at Father point at 12:25 today, and came in, in the splendid time of five days, 23 hours and 17 minutes, which includes the difference in time from Moville. This breaks the speed record for that route, and places the "Empress of Britain" among the list of vessels which are in the record breaking business in the Canadian service. The Moville-Quebec record via Cape Race was previously held by the Virginian which on her first trip broke the time of passage down to six days and three hours. Dr. Elgar, of the Fairfield company, the builders, who came over on the Empress of Britain was so pleased by the showing which the vessel made on her maiden trip that he confidently predicts that

She Will Set the Pace

at a much swifter gait, when the stiffness in her machinery has become more limbered up. The Empress experienced heavy gales on Wednesday, and Thursday and slowed down six hours on account of the heavy weather.

The passengers were highly delighted with the ship's performances which brought out fully the seagoing qualities of the splendid vessel. For her maiden voyage the time made must be considered highly satisfactory. Over the safe southern route via Cape Race the Empress of Britain came. Her daily runs were 417, 452, 469, 410, 414 and 432 knots to Rimouski which place she passed at 12:25 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All passengers had something complimentary to say about the smoothness with which the engines ran, the counter balanced engines seeming to work without vibration. She is undoubtedly one of the smoothest running of all the sea fliers. "She is," added Capt. Stewart, "The best sea boat I ever saw." Capt. Stewart was formerly in command of the C. P. R. steamship Lake Champlain.

"The Wireless" Bridge

Throughout the voyage, the Britain was in wireless touch with the outer world. During the first part of the voyage, her wireless operator was in communication with the Poldhu station, and as she was nearing the limit of that station, she came in touch with the other waves vibrating from Cape Race. On that day the vessel received word from both sides of the Atlantic. The "Britain" was built at the Fairfield shipbuilding works on the Clyde. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 570 feet; beam, 65 feet, six inches; depth amidship, 45 feet. normal draft, tonnage, 14,500; horse power, 18,000. Her passenger capacity first cabins, 350, second, 350; third cabin, 1,000; crew, 400, total capacity, 2,100.

The Ship's Accommodation

The "Empress of Britain" has five passenger decks. The first cabin dining saloon is 58 feet long, is the full width of the ship, and will seat some 300 persons. The panelling is in mahogany with carving in dull gold, and the upholstering is in crimson leather. A special feature of the furnishing is a number of horseshoe shape tables for small parties arranged in alcoves at the sides of the saloon. In the centre of the ceiling is a large oval opening in the cafe on the deck above. The cafe is panelled in waxed Italian walnut and is sumptuously appointed, in keeping with its practical purpose, which is to supply light refreshments at any time during the day. The music room with its very fine dome, its cosy corners and cheery fireplace, is in accordance with every idea of

Daintiness and Comfort

The decorations are original and artistic. The library is finished in mahogany and its easy chairs and cushioned nooks with convenient writing tables and collection of choice literature give it most homelike and attractive appearance. The first class smoking room is finished in slightly fumed oak with appropriate decorations. Special attention has been paid to ventilation. The grand staircase of the "Empress," is of polished oak and is lighted overhead by a magnificent glass dome. In fact, every known proven device to ensure safety, speed, comfort and luxury has been introduced in her construction.

St. Alice
B. C'S
NATURAL
MINERAL
WATER
HORPE & CO., Agents
T

IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY.

Lower House of Russian Parliament Asks Pardons for Politicals.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—(3 p. m.)—The feature of the second session of the lower house of parliament today was frantic demonstation in favor of amnesty. When among a mass of congratulatory messages from all parts of the empire were read several from political prisoners in jail or in exile in Siberia, the members, except a little group on the extreme right, rose cheering in a body, the galleries joining in the applause. A motion was presented to send replies to the message but this declared to be out of order.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Senate Committee Cannot Agree on Type of Waterway.

Washington, May 12.—The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals is in a deadlock on the question of the type of canal to be recommended. The question was taken up today and the vote showed five for a sea level canal and five for the lock type recommended by the minority of the board of consulting engineers. There were two obsentees, Senators Gorman and Carmack. The latter telegraphed from Tennessee instructing the chairman to account his vote for the sea level type, which would have made a majority against the lock canal, desired by the administration. After wrangling for an hour over the question of accepting the vote of Senator Carmack, the committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT.

United States Senator Calls the President a Man of Clay.

Washington, May 12.—Senator Bailey in conducting an attack on President Roosevelt for his alleged surrender on the railroad rate and tariff question, said: "Let us have no more here or throughout the country of this talk of an iron man, he is clay, and common clay at that."

Mr. Carter defended the President against the attacks on him, saying that "no one familiar with the President would charge him with cowardice, for his record for courage is certainly unexcelled."

Replying, Senator Bailey repeated his charges of inconsistency on the part of the President, charging that he had failed to take a position on the railroad rate question before the election. That he had failed to revise the tariff and that he had receded from his decision to call an extra session of congress to take up the railroad question.

"I love a brave man and a fighter," he said, "and the President is both on occasion! but he declared that he was without endurance and always allowed leaders of his party to swerve him from his purpose.

TURKEY SURRENDERS AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

Porte Agrees to the British Demands and Withdraws From Tabah.

LONDON, May 12.—In a manner characteristic of Turkish diplomacy, the porte has made an eleventh hour surrender to the British demand. It has been believed in many quarters that the Sultan would not yield until actual force was displayed, but his decision probably was facilitated by the knowledge that none of the powers supported his attitude and the fact that the British naval preparations had kept pace with her diplomatic demands.

Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, in his earlier despatches had prepared the British government for Turkey's compliance with its demand, and little attention need be paid to the reports of a conditional surrender, that phase probably being intended to satisfy the Turkish people. At the foreign office tonight the Associated Press learned that it was quite unlikely that Great Britain would accept anything in the nature of a

Mixed or International Commission

to examine into the frontier question, and the foreign office declined to believe that Ambassador O'Connor had accepted any "conditional surrender."

It is understood that the British fleet will be kept at Phalerum Bay pending a final settlement of the question and delimitation of frontier. When this is settled it is expected that the British government will take measures to render Egypt strategically secure against any similar aggression by establishing a strong Egyptian garrison and fortifying Elarish, and if the water difficulty in the desert region can be solved, by placing Egyptian garrisons at points on the desert routes from Tabah and Gaza, along which an invading army

Might Threaten the Suez Canal

It is also not unlikely that Great Britain will demand the withdrawal of the Turkish commissioner at Cairo, who is credited with fostering anti-British agitation.

The change in the Sultan's attitude must have taken place very late last night or early today, for the grand vizier's visit to the British ambassador, Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, at 11 o'clock last night had no immediate result except to emphasize the fact that the attempts of Turkey to arrange a compromise were useless. The grand vizier's proposals were as unacceptable as were those of Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, of the previous day, and Sir Nicholas again pointed out the futility of suggesting modifications of the British demands, which constituted

GOOD NEWS FOR THE TROLLEY MEN

Managing Director Buntzen Will Inaugurate New Pension Scheme.

CONTINUE PROFIT SHARING

Will Shortly Submit the New Arrangement to the Employees.

IN course of a lengthy interview at Vancouver, J. Buntzen, managing director of the B. C. Electric Railway company who has just returned from London, mentioned that he has some good tidings for the employees of the company of which he is the nominal head. Prior to his departure last year Mr. Buntzen stated that he intended to look into the question of establishing a pension system for the employees.

"Yes, I spent considerable time investigating the various pension systems in force on the leading railway lines in England and on the Continent. Some of them are so complicated that it would require a mathematician to figure out what any of the employees would get out of it. But out of the many I have inquired into I have selected one, the extreme simplicity of which recommends it very strongly to me, and I hope will be favorably received by the men. Just what the details of the system are I do not care to discuss at present. But in a few days I shall submit an outline of the proposed pension system to the men, and it shall be for them to say whether they shall adopt it or not. It is a delicate matter, this dealing with old employees and new ones on practically the same footing, but I think the proposed system will fill the bill.

"Continue the profit-sharing system? Most certainly. When I inaugurated the profit-sharing system three years ago whereby every employee who had been in the company's service for a year would receive a portion of the company's earnings each year as a bonus, I stated then that if it continued in force for three years we would probably never change it. Yes, the men will continue to receive a sum equal to a third of 1 per cent on all the company's profits in excess of 4 per cent."

FOR EXTERMINATION OF HOSTILE FILIPINOS

United States Officials of Samar Advocate a Strenuous Policy.

MANILA, May 12.—The following despatch has been received from Governor Cicoa, of the island of Samar: A band of 24 Pulijanes having five rifles and other weapons entered Inabanga by the Barrio Wright named in honer of former Governor General Wright, killing one and wounding seven residents, burning and looting thirty-six houses and taking over 20 resident prisoners. Troops, comstabulary policemen and volunteers are pursuing the band.

George Currie, the governor of Samar, who is here on his way to Bagulo, province of Benquet, the summer capital, to consult with Gov. General Ide, says that all the presidents of Samar will shortly call on the governor general and endorse the policy of extermination of the rebellious natives which is supported by the peaceful inhabitants of Samar. Governor Currie has received a cable message from President Roosevelt congratulating him on his escape at the fight with Pulijanes at Magtain recently.

ALLEGED SLAVERY AMONG THE INDIANS OF B. C.

Lord Strathcona Believes the Story as Brought Up in Commons Untrue.

LONDON, May 12.—(Special.)—A question with reference to slavery of Indian girls in British Columbia asked on Monday in House of Commons gave rise to another question as to congested districts. The board assisting emigrants of county of Mayo to emigrate to Canada, referring to the Toronto cable to the Chronicle re the returning emigrants says the cause of failure indicated in the message are not very flattering to the home comers.

Lord Strathcona believes and hopes the story of slavery among British Columbia Indians is unfounded. At least, he says there is no knowledge of it in this country.

Canadian capitalists are expected to introduce Canadian land investments on English market.

Manager Aldridge, of the largest horse repository in London, interviewed on the scarcity of horses said the advent of motors had scared English farmers and breeding was very much on the decrease. A few years ago an enormous number of horses were exported from Canada and the United States to this country forty or fifty thousand a year being a low estimate. Now the supply had practically ceased.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF.

London, May 12.—The Knights Templar of England forwarded a thousand dollars today to the American Knights Templar relief fund of San Francisco. The contribution was unanimously voted at a meeting of the great priory, presided over by Lord Euston.

STEAMER ON ROCKS.

son line steamer Pilgrim, bound from Rogers City, Mich., to Detroit, with passengers and cargo of merchandise, ran on the rocks at Pointe Aux Bair early today. A tug has been sent from Harbor beach to the assistance of the steamer and to take off the passengers. The wind is blowing off shore and the sea is not high, so the steamer is not in immediate danger. It is not known how many passengers are on her.

CHURCH UNION OPPOSED.

Prospects Do Not Favor Amalgamation of Two Presbyterian Bodies

Decatur, Ill., May 12.—It now appears possible that the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations may not be effected at the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to be held in this city next week, notwithstanding that a majority of the delegates have been instructed in favor of the proposition. The opponents of the plan to unite the two denominations are preparing to put legal difficulties in the way and as a result it is possible that the proposed union may delayed.

It is said that an application for an injunction against the union will be asked in the circuit court here Monday. The injunction will be asked on the ground that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church properties were bought with money given for teaching and preaching the Cumberland Presbyterian faith and doctrines, and that no board of trustees or other officers has a right to transfer to the Presbyterian Church any more than to Jewish or Catholic churches. The claim will be that the opponents of the union represent the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which the funds rightly belong.

Unionists say that this position is untenable and will not stand in the courts, the general assembly having power to do whatsoever it pleases, though its congregation has the individual right to say whether or not it will be called Presbyterian.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has 186,000 active members, 2932 churches, 1650 ministers and about $10,000,000 worth of property. The real fight will be over the church funds.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Physician of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition En Route to Victoria.

TORONTO, May 12.—(Special)—Plans for Toronto's new Carnegie library, prepared by Wickson, Gregg, and Chapman, were accepted yesterday. The building will cost $260,000.

Wins Gladstone Prize

St. John, N.B., May 12.—(Special)—Chester Martin, ofthis city, has won the Gladstone memorial prize at Oxford for the best prize at the great university, and open to the whole college. Martin is a graduate of the university of New Brunswick and first Rhodes scholar from this province.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, May 12.—(Special) — Dr. Geo. P. Howe, of Lawrence, Mass., physician to the Anglo-American polar expedition, spent several days in the city during the week on the way to Victoria, where the expedition is to be equipped. Vilhyalmur Stefansson, associate in ethnology at Harvard university, anthropologist to the Anglo-American polar expedition, also spent two days here making final arrangements with the Hudson's Bay company for his long journey overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

James J. Hill, the president of the Great Northern railway, is expected to visit Winnipeg on Tuesday. He will be warmly received by the board of trade delegation and citizens.

AN EDITOR JAILED.

Gets Thirty Days for Criticizing a Judge's Actions.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 12.—Fred L. Purdy, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Sun was today sentenced to 30 days in jail and to pay a fine of $250 by Judge Fremont Alford of the Marion county criminal court for editorial criticism in the paper of Judge Alford's course in connection with the recent indictment of Robt. Metzger, chief of police, for assault and battery on prisoners.

FIRE AT COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, Denmark, May 12.—The free port had a narrow escape today from destruction by fire, due to spontaneous combustion of common waste in a shed belonging to the East Asia company, which was gutted. The damage done amounted to nearly $100,000. Only by heroic efforts were the firemen able to prevent the spread of the flames to the shipping. About two hundred business houses are affected by the fire.

THE WEEK AT FEDERAL CAPITAL

The Discussion on Mr. MacLean's Bill to Reduce Sessional Allowance.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS

Free Trade in Railways a Jug-Handled Arrangement Favoring United States.

OTTAWA, May 12.—(Special)—The feature of the week in parliament has been the debate upon the sessional indemnity, and not for a long time has there been such plain speaking. There are two bills before the commons dealing with this subject, one Mr. McLean's, the other Uriah Wilson's, of Lennox. Mr. McLean is a queer genius. All that he wanted to do was to put back the indemnity to the old figure of $1,500 a session, and having such an abounding faith in his own ability as a parliamentary draughtsman he prepared the bill himself. It is so clumsily drawn that, instead of carrying out Mr. McLean's views it would, if adopted, leave the senators and members without a cent of indemnity, mileage, or expenses of any kind. Mr. Wilson's bill was drawn with the specific object of reducing the indemnity from $2,500 to $1,500 a session. The general principle involved was discussed on Wednesday, when Mr. McLean's bill was called up for consideration, and as foreshadowed last week, the house practically was a unit in deciding to stick to the present figures. There were

Some Curious Features

of the discussion. For instance, Mr. Galliher, in his breezy western style, frankly told the house he had not heard a single complaint in his constituency that $2,500 was too much. He admitted he had signed the round robin last session and accepted full responsibility for it. The member said he would have signed a square robin or an oblong robin or a robin of any other shape, and would have been satisfied to have had his name at the head of that robin, for the reason that he believed the member of parliament who discharged his duties capably and who gave his time and attention to the business of the country was well worth the indemnity of $2,500. Mr. Bourassa, who always says something worth listening to, defended the indemnity, but severely criticized the pensions to ex-ministers. He went over the list of them. He spoke unkindly of Messrs. Caron, Carling, and the two Tuppers. Referring to Mr. Tarte, he said everybody knew that the ex-minister of public works came into parliament

In a Straitened Condition

and now was at the head of one of the most prosperous journals in Montreal, while his sons paraded around the island of Montreal in an automobile, and had a very comfortable steam launch on the St. Lawrence. As for Mr. Blair, he had no use for him. The cricumstances connected with his resignation from the government did not entitle him to any consideration. The man who conspired with speculators as Mr. Blair did was noto worthy to be pensioned by the people of Canada. Last, but not least, was Mr. Sifton, who, he did not think came under the heading of those self-sacrificing heroes who have lost everything they earned in their private capacity by serving the country. He came into parliament a poor man, and if, out of his salary of $7,000 a year and indemnity he could build up a large fortune, it proved that he did not sacrifice himself for the country. Politics acted in a strange way towards some people. When he (Bourassa) entered politics he had a country house and four horses. Now he had no horses and no country house, but he had seen members of the government who, when they entered it, had no horses and no houses at all, and now they had several horses and several houses.

Premier Laurier spoke in defence of the indemnity, and warmly defended the extra sessional

Grant to the Opposition Leader

He admitted, however, that the pension scheme should be revised, and said the minister of justice was preparing a bill with this object in view. While not specifying the precise nature of the amendment it will doubtles conform to the British practice in that any ex-ministers may apply to the government for a pension, declaring in so doing that his means are not sufficient to enable him to support his family comfortably. In Britain, it appears, the pensions are placed entirely in the hands of the prime minister, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he did not wish to assume such responsibility in this country, and therefore it is likely that the duty of granting pensions will be placed entirely upon the government.

Mr. Ingram's speech in closing the debate was a sharp attack upon Mr. McLean for his inconsistency. Under the old law members

Were Docked $6 a Day

for every day they were absent from parliament. The present law fixes the deduction at $15. Mr. Ingram pointed out that Mr. McLean had been absent from fully half the sittings of the house, and yet had drawn his full indemnity. In making the declaration to the accountant he must therefore have made a false statement or perjured himself. He asked Mr. McLean to get up and

(Continued on Page Three.)

IRONING WITH GAS

Ironing used to be a day of torment—especially in the summer. Now, with a Gas Stove it is robbed of its disagreeable features.

The irons may be heated just right, not too cold one minute, or hot enough to burn and scorch the clothes the next minute—and the work may be accomplished without over-heating and with less fatigue.

A Gas Stove lessens toil—saves money—makes life worth living!

VICTORIA GAS CO., Ltd. - 35 Yates Street

Better Buying Chances Will Not Occur This Season

Santa Claus Soap, 30 bars for	$1 00
Shoe Brushes, each	20
Stove Brushes, each	20
Scrub Brushes, each	20
Large Carpet Brooms, each	25

FAMILY GROCERY

W. O. WALLACE, Proprietor

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

OLD CALEDONIAN

THE PERFECTION OF SCOTCH WHISKY

Distilled, Aged, Bottled and Exported by The Distillers' Co., Limited

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

R. P. RITHET & CO., LIMITED

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

SOMERSET HOUSE

75 Assorted Hats, each $1.00

30 Children's Blouses, at ..... 50c. and 75c.

Ladies' White Underskirts reduced 20 per cent.

MRS. W. BICKFORD .. .. 61 and 63 Fort Street

SCHOONER ASHORE.

Fogs on Grand Banks of Newfoundland Render Navigation Hazardous.

St. Johns, Nfld., May 12.—The schooner Mystery, Capt. Wright, from Barbadoes, with a cargo of molasses for St. Johns, went ashore at Cape Pine, near Cape Race, yesterday, during a dense fog, and became a total wreck. The crew escaped with great difficulty, saving nothing. Incoming vessels bring reports of unusually dense fogs, and many icebergs, rendering navigation across the Grand Banks hazardous.

Consumption Is a Germ Disease. How Can It Start With a Cold?

This is a reasonable question and one that must arise to the mind of almost everyone when the claim is made that consumption starts with a cold. The cold simply prepares the system for the reception and development of germs of that disease, that would not otherwise have found lodgement. It is the same with diptheria, scarlet fever and measles. They are most likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. That is why a cold should never be neglected. The longer it hangs on the greater the danger. As a quick cure for colds Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be relied upon. Its remarkable cures have won for it a world wide reputation and an immense sale. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

Excursion rates S. S. Iroquois.

BODY OF RANCHER FOUND.

Spokane, May 12.—(Special)—A body believed to be that of Nes Cole, the missing rancher, has been found in the river twenty miles below Spokane. The finding of the body leaves little doubt that he was murdered by horse thieves.

HARRIMAN'S PORTLAND LINE.

Company Incorporated to Build From Everett to the Columbia.

Portland, Ore., May 12.—(Special)—Articles of incorporation were filed in Multnomah county today by the Oregon and Washington railway company. The capital stock is stated to be $1,000,000, and the incorporators are W. W. Cotton, general counsel of the Harriman lines in the northwest; Col. William Crooks, assistant to General Manager J. P. O'Brien, of the Harriman Northwest lines; and W. A. Robbins, also an employee of the Harriman system. The articles of incorporation state the object of the company is to acquire and equip a railroad from Portland to Everet, Wash., along routes to be selected by the board of directors.

LIQUID

Simply to please friends of my old liquid form of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy, you can now get either the tablet form, or the liquid. I changed from the liquid to the tablets, simply to satisfy a large contingent, who believed, and quite correctly, that a tablet is more convenient to carry and to take. But thousands have written me since August, 1904—when the change was made—vigorously protesting. They have plead unceasingly for Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy "liquid form." And finally, to fully satisfy all, I have at last granted the request. Both tablets and liquid can now be had from your Druggist. He may be out of the liquid remedy, but can easily secure it for you. Show him this announcement.

The contentment that will now naturally exist because of the change, will in itself prove gratifying to me as well.

Racine Wis., 4-29-1906. C. I. Shoop, M.D.

BERNHARDT'S MANAGER DIES.

One of Officials of Company Succumbs at Seattle.

Seattle, May 12.—(Special)—Alfred Simonson, one of the managers of the company of Sarah Bernhardt, died at the Seattle General hospital this morning.

THE KAMLOOPS HOLDUP.

Believed Capture of Bandits Is Only a Matter of Time.

Vancouver, May 12.—Word has been received at Kamloops that Constable Pearse has reported that the tracks of the three train robbers have been followed about 13 miles along the Chaperon Lake trail, and he is confident the capture of the men is only a matter of time. At noon today Pearse sent in a messenger asking for more men. Commissioner Perry of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has arrived at Kamloops with a posse, and these were sent off to the front this evening. The bloodhounds are due from Nelson tonight.

AN OLD SAYING

Showing How Cause and Effect Are Never Far Removed.

It is an old saying, "Where there's honey there's bees"—not less true is one which science has coined more recently, "Where there's Dandruff there's germs"—and—to push the inference still further, we may truly say, "Where there's Dandruff cured Newbro's Herpicide has been at work."

The reason of Herpicide's isolation as a genuine cure for Dandruff lies in the fact that it attacks and destroys the root of the whole trouble—a parasitic germ which feeds upon the material which nourishes the hair follicle.

Other so-called remedies are not directed at this true cause of the disease.

Accept no substitute; there is none.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

'FRISCO'S STRICKEN THRONGS.

Homeless to Be Gathered Into Two Great Camps—Civic Economy.

San Francisco, May 12.—The liquor question was again discussed today by the authorities and it was proposed that the charter of the city be amended, so that a saloon license which has heretofore been $100 a year shall be raised to $500. Before the fire there were 4,000 saloons in San Francisco. Today the police board of commissioners issued an order that all private clubs cease dispensing liquor to members. Mayor Schmitz today directed that persons made homeless by the fire to be concentrated into two great camps, one in the Potrero and the other at Golden Gate park. This action has been made necessary for sanitary reasons. At present every vacant square is covered with tents of homeless campers. A general reduction in the city's working force within the next 20 days will be ordered. Plans are under discussion whereby the most rigid economy may be enforced in municipal affairs. About 300 city employees will lose their positions or suffer a reduction in salary.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM THE INTERIOR CAMPS

One More Smelter Added to the List in the Boundary District.

Nelson, May 12—The seventh smelter in this district, Pilot Bay, blew in the first furnace this week, and two more will follow. Transportation conditions are improving. There are several new shippers this week.

Total shipments for the week were 32,023 tons and for the year 628,945 tons. Boundary shipped 24,462 tons, Rossland 5978, and Slocan-Kootenay 1613.

Slocan shipments—St. Eugene 559, Sullivan 500, Hunter V. 146, Silver King 308, Krao 23, Queen 19, Payne 18, Keystone 14, Cliff 10, Noonday 11 and Midnight 5.

Boundary shippers were the Granby, Mother Lode, Brooklyn, Emma, Sunset, Rawhide, Skylark and Providence. Rossland shippers were the Centre Star, Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2 and Jumbo.

Receipts reported at the Granby smelter were 16,557 tons; Dominion Copper Company, 4785; British Columbia Copper Company, 3164; Trail, 6766; Hall Mines, 440; Marysville, 500. The Pilot Bay returns for the week should be over 500 tons.

At Rossland Camp

Rossland, May 12.—Work has or is being resumed on several of the mines of the camp during the last few weeks. The Velvet-Portland, the Crown Point, the Jumbo and the White Bear are among the mines that are included in this list. These mines will give employment to an increased number of men, and their output will swell to a considerable extent the tonnage of the camp for the year. There is talk of the resumption of operations on the Cliff and Idaho, and there are well defined rumors that work is to be resumed shortly on some of the properties in the south belt which have been idle for several years. With the brightening situation and the more hopeful outlook the people are indulging in the hope that there will be a repetition of the times when Rossland was in the zenith of her prosperity.

At the Trail Smelter

they are now building a new lead furnace and starting a fifth copper furnace, making a total capacity for the output of copper of between 1,300 and 1,400 tons daily, and 350 to 400 tons of lead. The refinery is now turning out about fifty tons of pure lead daily, and shipping their portion to Canadian consumers, while the remainder is going to the Orient. The refinery is being enlarged so that the capacity will be 75 instead of fifty tons. New cranes and a 500 horsepower generator are being installed. The plant for the Huntingdon process is being enlarged by the addition of six converters. New transformers for the increased consumption of power are being put in, and a new blower has been ordered, giving the Trail works two of the largest smelter blowers constructed.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star 2,820 tons; Le Roi 2,520; Le Roi No. Two, 600; Jumbo 400. Total for the week, 6,060 tons, and for the year 120,175 tons.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Trial of Interesting Damage Case Terminates at Rossland.

Rossland, B. C., May 12.—The trial of the case of Blue and Deschamps vs. the Red Mountain railway has occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Morrison and a jury for the past week in the supreme court. It came to close this evening when the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $18,000. The suit being brought to recover $20,000. The suit arose over a forest fire started by engine No. 9 on the Red Mountain of the 23rd of August 1905, and which raged for about four days, damaging the timber limits of the plaintiffs to the extent appraised by the jury. The case has been hard fought from the first day to the last and a cloud of witnesses was examined. One of the points brought out in the case was as to the length to which a forest fire could jump. Some of the witnesses for the plaintiffs deposed that in one or two cases the fire jumped over 2,000 feet across belts of green timber and ignited and destroyed acres of dry timber beyond. Experts for the defence contended that this was impossible and that the fires were of separate origin and hence the railway company was not responsible for them. This was the point on which there was the most fencing between the opposing crowd.

VICTORIA LADY SPEAKS.

Victoria, B. B., Sept. 26, 1905.

Saxon Ointment Co., P. O. Box 202, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sirs—I feel so thankful in being in sound bodily health again, after what I have suffered, that I desire to express my heartfelt appreciation for my wonderful recovery.

In the spring of 1903 I was attacked by what at first seemed to be a slight itching irritation, which soon spread all over my body, and in the month of June it developed into Eczema, and was so painful I did not know what to do. By this time I was frenzied with pain and tortuous agony, and if it were not for my husband and child would have almost wished to die, as I could not describe my terrible condition.

About July 1, two of Victoria's best physicians were called in, and after seeing my deplorable state pronounced my case Eczema of the most violent form, and the worst they had ever seen or heard of. For two months they treated me without the least improvement, and in fact my case was considered hopeless. I was swollen beyond recognition; there was not a part of the surface of my whole body that did not have Eczema sores, from the soles of my feet to the crown of my head.

I was in bed for three months and had almost despaired of ever getting better, when my husband heard of your wonderful "SAXON OINTMENT," and got me a box. In a few days I was so relieved that he procured more, and in three weeks I was entirely cured. Five boxes of "SAXON OINTMENT" were all I used to complete the cure, which I feel satisfied is permanent, as I have enjoyed perfect health ever since, and there is not the slightest indication of the return of that dreaded disease.

I would not be without "SAXON OINTMENT" in the house if I had to pay $15 a box for it. I find it invaluable for all skin troubles, and even use it for hives on the children. One application removes them.

You may use the above statement publicly if you wish, and I sincerely trust that the suffering public will be benefited by it.

Yours very truly,

MRS. E. MERCER.

Powderly Avenue, Victoria West, B. C.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Special Agent, 98 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

VERNON TO GET NEXT CONFERENCE

Methodists Practically Arrive at Decision Regarding the 1907 Session.

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED YESTERDAY

Afternoon Tea Served to Large Number at Residence of D. Spencer.

At the Methodist conference yesterday morning, Rev. R. N. Powell, of Vanvouver, gave a brief portion of a well prepared lecture which was to have been delivered before the theological union of the conference. The subject of the lecture was "The Christian Minister." Under three heads he graphically described the Christian minister as a (1) prophet, (2) preacher, (3) pastor. Eloquently he traced the rise and development of the Christian church.

After the lecture the Rev. Dr. John Potts, general secretary of education, of Toronto, received an ovation as he rose to address the conference. He bore the parchment from the senate of Victoria university to Principal Sipprell, B.A., B.D., conferring the D.D. upon him for distinguished service in the cause of education in Columbia college, New Westminster.

Dr. Sipprell modestly accepted the honor, and felt indebted to Dr. Potts for the kind words spoken. Hearty were the congratulations received, and it was felt by the conference that the honor was fittingly and worthily bestowed.

At 2 o'clock Dr. Potts addressed the conference on the university question; and Rev. Dr. Rowe was appointed to make arrangements for an interview with the government during the visit of Dr. Potts, to ascertain the views of the government on this important question.

A telegram was received from Mayor Muller, of Vernon, inviting the conference to that town for next year. Though no definite action was taken it is generally admitted that the invitation will be accepted.

Delegates Entertained

The palatial residence and grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Moss street, were thrown open to the conference delegates and their friends. Over 300 availed themselves of the kind invitation, and heartily enjoyed themselves. As they arrived, the delegates were welcomed by Mrs. D. Spencer and Mrs. C. Spencer. Music was furnished, and the tennis court and recreation grounds were freely used, and pleasant games were played. Later refreshments were served.

Will Resume Classes.—Miss Woodward, who has lately been suffering from nervous prostration, is now convalescent and will shortly resume her classes.

MANY PEOPLE HAVE **CATARRH OF KIDNEYS** AND DON'T KNOW IT.

Backache, a Warning Symptom of Kidney Trouble.

Pe-ru-na Is Invaluable in Such Cases.

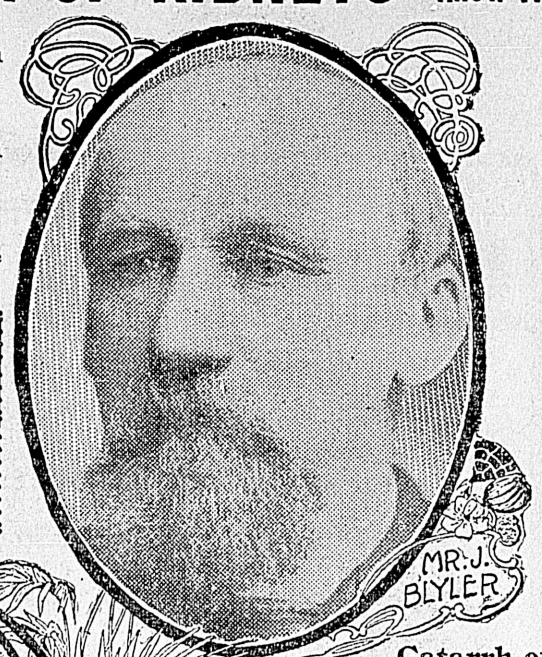
Prominent Persons Who Have Been Cured.

Mr. J. Blyler, 1505 Ohio street, Des Moines, Ia., writes:

"I wish to state my appreciation of your excellent remedy.

"I have always enjoyed excellent health, except frequent and painful attacks of bladder trouble, which doctors failed to relieve or cure.

"Upon recommendation I used Peruna to my utter satisfaction, not having had an attack now for four or five years."—J. Blyler.



Catarrh of Kidneys Caused Much Suffering.

Mr. Leopold Brandl, 246 Bleecker street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I was sick three months with catarrh of the kidneys and lungs. I was treated by my home physician and relieved to some extent, but after I had worked again for two weeks, my old suffering—backache and pains in the right lung—returned. The dreadful cough which bothered me day and night lasted six months and no one could help me.

"I tried three different patent medicines, without avail. I could scarcely eat anything and slept only a few hours each night.

"A friend told me to take Peruna. I did so and the second day my appetite had improved. I took a teaspoonful of Peruna every hour, day and night, for three weeks. Now I have taken five bottles. I can eat enough for two people and am able to sleep well.

"Whenever I meet a sick person, I advise him to take Peruna. I thank you a thousand times for your medicine, as it was the only remedy that saved me. We continue to keep it in our family."—Leopold Brandl.

Dangerous Kidney Diseases Cured.

WHEN the kidneys become affected by catarrh, either from colds, overwork, or an extension of catarrh from some other organ, they fail to perform their normal functions.

It is the work of the kidneys to excrete from the blood many of the poisons which accumulate in the body.

If the kidneys fail in their work, the poisons accumulate to such an extent as to cause convulsions, which often prove fatal.

Peruna, by relieving the kidneys of their congested and catarrhal conditions, leaves them free to act in a normal manner.

It also strengthens the action of the heart, equalizing the circulation of the blood in all parts of the system.

A remedy that relieves catarrhal derangements of the kidneys should certainly be considered a household remedy. Peruna is such a remedy.

High Commendation For Pe-ru-na.

Mr. C. B. Fizer, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past.

"Last March I commenced using your Peruna and continued for three months.

"I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain.

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna."

Neglected catarrh of the kidneys is apt to develop into Bright's Disease or diabetes, when a cure is almost an impossibility.

We have on file many testimonials like the ones given here.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are receiving every month.

No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice.

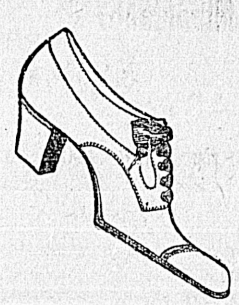
All correspondence held strictly confidential.

PATERSON'S

SEASONABLE FOOTWEAR at EASTERN PRICES

Our Stores are full of the Latest Goods on the market.

A few of our prices for hot weather:



Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords	$1.25
Ladies' Brown Canvas Oxfords	1.50
Ladies' Chocolate Kid Oxfords	1.60
Ladies' Kid Oxfords, patent tip, turn soles	1.45
All broken and odd lines in Ladies' Oxfords	.90
Girls' Chocolate Kid Oxfords, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2	1.50
Girls' Kid Oxfords, patent tip, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2	1.35
Children's Chocolate Kid Oxfords, spring heels, sizes 8 to 10½	1.25
Children's Kid Oxfords, patent tip, spring heels, sizes 8 to 10½	$1.00 to 1.10

Gentlemen's White Canvas Oxfords, leather soles	$1.75
Gentlemen's Brown Canvas Oxfords, leather soles	$1.00 to 1.75
Gentlemen's Kid Oxfords, welted soles	2.00
Gentlemen's Fine Kid Laced Boots, nifty last	2.45
Gentlemen's Tan Laced Boots, Goodyear welts	$3.00 to 5.00
Boys' Tan Laced Boots, extra value	1.60
Boys' Boston Calf Laced Boots, sizes 1 to 5	$1.45 to 2.00
Boys' Extra Fine Box Calf and Tan Kid, Blucher Cut, Laced Boots, sizes 1 to 5	2.50
Boys' Lacrosse Oxfords, sizes 10 to 13, 55 cents; sizes 1 to 5	.60

SOLE AGENTS FOR

George E. Keith's Celebrated "WALK-OVER" SHOES.

OUR **TWO STORES** OUR

SHOE EMPORIUM

Cor. Gov't & Johnson

CITY SHOE HOUSE

70 Government Street

Summer Suits

HERE are a couple of styles to choose from. You have three choices in buying your summer suit. You can go to a cheap custom tailor and get what you don't want; you can go to an expensive custom tailor and stand a chance of getting what you want (by paying well for it); or you can go to a

20th Century Brand

agency and take no chances at all. Thousands of men in Canada have already learned to take no chances at all.

AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA

Tailored by

The LOWNDES COMPANY, Limited

TORONTO.

"Gold Seal" and "Eagle" Brands

"Gold Seal" Milk

Is the Best Milk for general purposes now on the market.

"Eagle Milk" the Baby Food Recommended by all Physicians.

"Gold Seal" 2 tins for 25c - - - "Eagle" 2 tins for 35c

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

A MISSIONARY OF MUSICAL ART

Dr. Rubin Goldmark to Make Plain the Wagnerian Masterpieces.

While almost everyone who aims to be anyone, at least, makes fair pretence of vastly enjoying Wagnerian opera when opportunity is afforded of hearing it, if truth were told it is questionable if ten per cent of the enthusiasts really understand what it is all about. And the nine-tenths would not think of asking for the enlightenment of their Wagnerian darkness.

It is not to Victoria alone that the above remarks apply, but to all America. While the people can comprehend and thoroughly enjoy ballad music or the operas of direct and evident appeal and motif, education is necessary for a true comprehension of the subtleties of Wagnerian musical drama. This education it is not within the power of everyone to obtain, and for the benefit of the majority—the masses of the American people, Dr. Rubin Goldmark, of New York, is at the present time touring in lectures, which, once enjoyed, leave the auditor in a position to intelligently appreciate the inner meaning and the developed beauties of Wagnerian opera and poetry of word and music wedded. His might be termed a practical missionary tour in the cause of Wagnerian art, and when he comes to St. John's schoolroom in this city on Friday evening next, it will be to the interest of everyone to attend and hear what he has to say of that great work, "The Parsifal." The lecture is musically illustrated, and has been arranged by the Ladies' Musical club, which has thus taken an important step in advancing the general musical education of the city. The exceedingly low admission charge of fifty cents enables everyone to attend.

As something of a key to what those who patronize the coming lecture may expect, the following from the pen of W. L. Hubbard, in the Chicago Tribune of the 10th February last, may be quoted with advantage:

"From 3 till 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Rubin Goldmark kept an audience which completely filled the Illinois theatre deeply interested in a lecture on "Parsifal." In Mr. Goldmark the audience made the acquaintance of a musician and speaker of attractive qualities. He speaks with delightful clarity in enunciation and pronunciation, his every word being distinctly audible in all parts of the theatre. His voice is agreeable in tone, and his presentment of the 'Parsifal' story is concise, and yet sufficiently in detail to make intelligible its full dramatic content, and to reveal at least a fair measure of its poetic beauty and significance. Fortunately, there was shown little disposition on the lecturer's part to try to read into the story any great religious or ethical meaning. He contented himself with describing the action as Wagner arranged it, and letting the listener form his own estimates and opinions. The musical illustrations were effectively played, the different motives being given first in their simplest form, and then attention being called to their employment in the more important movements in the score."

Women's Council.—The regular an hour's talk, under the auspices of the cil will be held Monday afternoon at the city hall. The meeting will be called to order at 2:30.

Address Navy League.—Capt. E. Mikkelsen has kindly consented to give Jenns assisted by the Rev. A. J. Stan- Navy League, on the subject of his proposed Arctic exploration work on Wednesday evening, 16th inst in the city hall at 8:15 o'clock. Admission will be free, but any who feel disposed, will be afforded an opportunity to aid the captian's project. The mayor will preside.

The Last Rites.—The funeral of the late Kenneth McKenzie took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Lake Hill farm, at 2 p. m. and at St. John's church at 3 o'clock where service was conducted by the Rev. P. Jenns assisted by the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard. The choir was in attendance and appropriate hymns were sung. There was a large attendance of friends at the church, many beautiful flowers being presented. The following acted as pallbearers. Hon. C. E. Pooley, E. Crow Baker, J. Tolmie, L. Crease, G. Wake and F. Davey.

Delicious all Cane Table Sugars, SOLD IN 2lb. Sealed packages. BY ALL GROCERS.

"Paris Lumps" and "Sugar Diamonds" are manufactured entirely from Cane Sugar grown on our own Estates. They are absolutely pure, brilliant in appearance and possess superior sweetening qualities:—For table use they are delicious.

THE B.C. SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD., VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE WEEK AT FEDERAL CAPITAL

(Continued from Page One.)

explain his position if hhe could. Mr. Maclean had not a word to say. The following day Speaker Sutherland brought down a ruling to the effect that Mr. Ingraham had violated the rules of the house in calling McLean a "perjurer," whereupon the member for Elgin withdrew the word, but stuck to his statement that Mr. McLean had made a false declaration. The question of indemnity will doubtless come up again later in the session, when a government bill regarding pensions will be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Templeman's American railway policy is coming in for severe criticism from the eastern Canadian press. It is pointed out by some newspapers that the ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax have been handicapped in various ways for many years, and that they will suffer severely if Mr. Templeman's project carries. . . . giving Jim Hill the free run of the Northwest and British Columbia, enabling him to divert the products of western Canada to American ports. It is certain that parliament, when it chartered the Grand Trunk Pacific, did everything it could to prevent the diversion of traffic to Portland, Maine. Indeed, it is for this specific object that the country is spending a hundred million dollars to build the line from Winnipeg to Moncton. The question isnaturally asked, What will this avail if Hill is to be allowed to get free access into the great wheat belt and carry everything he can pick upto New York or Boston. The principle of retaining Canadian business in Canadian channels is a sound one.

Senators and members from Quebec district are kicking because they were not invited by Governor Jette to the dinner which he gave in honor of Prince Arthur. A lieutenant-governor has the right to

Invite Whom He Pleases

to break bread at his table. Doubtless Hon. Mr. Jette would have asked the federal representatives to meet the prince, but like a wise man, seeing that the gathering primarily was a provincial affair, he did not want to put his chief adviser, Premier Gouin, in a humiliating position. According to the table of precedence sent out by the colonial office many years ago, senators and members take precedence over provincial ministers, and this would have to be carried out by the lieutenant-governor had he not carefully selected his guests. Anyway, at a purely provincial function it surely is not unreasonable to suppose that the premier of the province be accorded the post of honor.

These are troublous days for the federal government. The discussion this week on Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's action in practicing in the courts since he became a minister showed clearly the untenable attitude of the ministry. Mr. Lennox cited precedent after precedent in support of his resolution that ministers should confine themselves

Solely to Their Official Position

Obviously it does not seem right that a creator of judges should go before the bench and plead for his clients. Dr. Stockton mentioned that last January, when he was arguing a case before the judicial committee of the privy council, Mr. Haldane, who was present in court at the morning sitting, had, before argument was resumed in the afternoon, thrown up his brief, he having been called to the Campbell-Bannerman government during the lunch hour. In cases of this kind the British practice was best. Evidently the government was afraid of its so-called solid majority in the house, as it had to meet Mr. Lennox's motion with an amendment which its followers could swallow.

The public accountst committee has done splendid work this session by calling attention to the unbusinesslike methods of some public departments. The marine and fisheries appear to be about the worst in this respect. Friends of the government have been

Getting in Their Graft

the latest instance being that of George Merkin, Montreal, who is not a manufacturer, nor has he a store. He simply is a commission agent, and during the past three years has supplied goods to the department amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Instances were given where the prices charged by him were fully three times greater than an honest official could purchase the goods for at reasonable figures. Further revelations regarding the rake-off to party friends will be forthcoming shortly.

Twenty members of the parliamentary press gallery are visiting Quebec today, guests of the C.P.R., to see the new steamship Empress of Britain on her arrival.

The Royal Dairy, 58 Fort street, is the place to get all your dairy requirements. Ice cream flavored to your taste in any quantity, sweet milk, cream and buttermilk, fresh every day. Delivered to any address in the city. Ring up 188 and have it sent fresh for your Sunday's outing. *

The Heintzman & Co. Piano is in great demand these days. M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd. the local agents supplied a Miniature Grand to the Margherita Mandolin club for their concert on Friday evening. The same Piano will be used at the Albani concert on Tuesday evening. Adela Verne, the Pianist with Madam Albani wired from Golden, B. C., for Heintzman & Co. Pianos to be placed in her room and that of Madame Albani, and these were placed in the hotel yesterday afternoon, by Messrs. Waitt & Co.

Good Templars Meeting.—Triumph lodge, Number 16, I. O. G. T. held its regular meeting on Monday evening last. The newly elected officers wer duly installed and the regular order of business carried out. The meeting then adjourned.

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Slightest Backache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a women's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

PRICES MODERATE. CALL AND INSPECT.

JAPANESE GOODS

Just arrived, latest pattern Shirt Waist, Linen, Silk and Cotton Crepe. Parasols, Silk, Cotton and Paper. Paper Lanterns.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS ST., Balmoral Block. VICTORIA, B. C.

Popham Bros.,

IDEAL CREAM SODAS

Are the best. Ask for Popham Bros. Empress Chocolates

Sold by All Grocers.

AFTER THE RAIN, PLANT

SUTTON'S

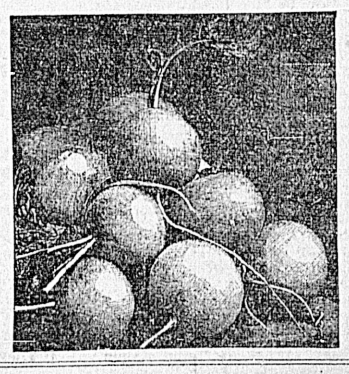
FAMOUS

Vegetable Seeds

For a Succession of Crops

We Carry in Stock all SUTTON'S Specials for Successive Cropping.

Peas, Beans, Carrots, Turnips, Marrows, Melons, Lettuce



Cabbage, Beet, Radish, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Tomato, Etc., Etc.

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., Ltd.

125 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

B.K.1107

Home Nursing Society.—An "At Home" will be given at the residence of Mrs. R. Tennent, Superior street, for the benefit of the Home Nursing society, on Thursday, May 17th, from 3 to 6 p.m. Excellent vocal and instrumental music will be heard; and well known proficients in their several arts will give readings of futurity by diverse methods of divination, palmistry, teacup reading, etc.

Regular Review.—Queen Alexandra Hive No. 11, L. O. T. M. will hold its regular review in the W. C. T. U. hall, Yates street tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, sharp. All members are requested to be present.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

Three months	1 25
Six months	2 50
One year	$5 00

Victoria Daily Weather

Friday, May 11.

	Deg.
Highest	57
Lowest	51
Mean	56
Mean	54

Victoria Weather

April, 1906.

Highest temperature . 70.7
Lowest temperature . 32.4
Mean temperature . 50.87

Total precipitation for the month 0.46 inch; average amount 1.56 inches.

Bright sunshine, 196 hours 48 minutes; mean daily proportion 0.48 (constant sunshine being 1).

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION.

It is very gratifying to be informed by those best in a position to judge of the matter, that there is every prospect that the Victoria Day celebration this year will prove a conspicous success. If hard work on the part of energetic committees, generous contributions from patriotic citizens and an excellent programme are calculated to ensure success, certainly we may all look forward to a very pleasurable time, and an influx of many visitors not only from out-of-town points but from the mainland and the Sound. There is no city on the Pacific coast—perhaps no city of its size on the continent—better able to arrange a celebration likely to act as a powerful magnet in drawing many visitors. The great variety of its natural attractions in the way of scenic beauties and climatic advantages are supplemented by exceptional facilities for sporting events—splendid waterways for all sorts of aquatic sports and unrivalled grounds for the holding of athletic contests.

A visit to Victoria at any time of the year is always a delightful experience to those who live in less favored adjacent towns and cities; and the pleasure is doubly enhanced when a special programme of entertainment has been provided as on the approaching Victoria Day celebration. Hence, assuming that the attraction has been adequately advertised, we may look forward to a large influx of visitors, and, given good weather, a successful celebration in memory of the Good Queen, after whom the Capital city of British Columbia was named.

WITH WELL-KNOWN NAMES.

"The Gospel of Life" (Hodder & Stoughton's Colonial Librry), by Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," which has just been issued, is a collection of sermons containing some fine thoughts on elementary virtues, such as contentment and sincerity, with something of a deeper doctrine in the discourses headed "You shall tread on serpents," and "Abide with us." The style has a quaint charm, and is sometimes rather odd, as in this on economy:

Economy is a virtue. Nay, that is not enough; economy supposes a whole garland of virtues. I hasten to add that it is greatly neglected.

. . . . . .

The story is made up of watchfulness, of cares, of tenderness, of sublime sacrifices. Never will the large sums of blameless money attain to the power of signification possessed by these little pennies amassed one by one, put carefully away, to which one has said: "Little penny, I keep you today in order that you may keep me tomorrow; I will give you a post of honor; the day when misery approaches my silt and threatens to cross it, you will cry out "You may not pass!"

"The Life Superlative," by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, London, six shillings), is a bright and philosophical book of sermons. The author, a prince among Unitarian preachers, may be weak on such subjects as answer to prayer, but he puts many practical duties in a clear light. He shares the vehemence with which many English writers attack the practical materialism of the age.

Be it yours, then, in behalf of the future to exercise simplicity of life. Plain living and high thinking are at the root of private and national greatness of character. To spend without thought, to live to accumulate, to live in idle self-indulgence, is to make every noble thought grow cold, to relax the conscience, to dull the imagination, to hamper every effort for humanity, to exile God from the heart, and to hand on to the future, not only this base example, but children with minds set in this degraded key, with bodies puny and ill-bred, alike unfit for the works of war or the business of peace.

"Sankey's Story of the Gospel Hymns" (Briggs, Toronto) is a collection of beautiful anecdotes connected with hymns. An autobiographical sketch at the beginning gives some of Mr. Sankey's most interesting reminiscences. He tells, for instance, how at his second encounter with Mr. Moody he was bidden stand on a packing box in the street to sing. Then Moody preached from the packing box, and a crowd of workmen followed him into a building where a Y.M.C.A. convention was being held that day.

Moody first saw that all the workingmen were seated before he ascended the platform to speak. His second address was as captivating as the one delivered on the street corner, and it was not until the delegates had arrived for the evening session of the convention that Mr. Moody closed the meeting, saying "Now we must close, as the brethren of the convention wish to come in to discuss the question: 'How to reach the masses.'"

According to the latest census of the government clerks in Washington the oldest man in the service is 91. Another is 90, and three are 86, four are 85, five are 84, six are 83, twelve are 82, fourteen are 81, eighteen are 80, fifteen are 79, twenty-five are 78, twenty-three are 77 and forty-four are 76. Its a venerable procession, remarks the Boston Herald. Oslerizing might be worth a trial.

According to the London Chronicle, Canadian authors have found a friend in Earl Grey. The present governor-general "is showing an interest in their books, and even bringing them to the notice of his friends in England. In particular he has spoken heartily of the collected verse of a Canadian poet, Mr. Wilfrid Campbell, and of a volume by a Canadian parson, "St. Cuthbert's of the West," which has already done well here."

Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American church in Berlin, is interviewed by the Chicago Interior. He says there is a great revival of religion in Berlin. The churches are crowded. There is also a remarkable change in the keeping of Sunday. The merchants must keep down their show-window blinds all day, they are fined if they don't. Asked what was the secret of all this change among the Germans, Dr. Dickie replied that the largest single factor is the example of the German empress, who cares more for religion than any other interest in life. Years ago Dr. Dickie was a minister of the Presbyterian church in Canada, and pastor of St. Andrew's church, Berlin, Ontario.

We are sure all Victorians adequately appreciate the honor that has been conferred upon the city in the selection by the Methodist conference of one of its most popular pastors—Rev. S. J. Thompson, of the Centennial church. During his residence in Victoria Mr. Thompson has endeared himself, not only to the members of his church, but to all with whom he has come into social contact, by his charm of manner and evident sincerity in his chosen work. Already one of the most popular pastors in the city, the rev. gentleman's influence for good will be enhanced by his appointment to the important position mentioned, and the conference is to be congratulated, we think, upon having made a very wise selection.

Now that a temperance reform wave is in full swing in Victoria, many will learn with interest that at Galt, Ont., the other day, an anti-treating society was formed, promoted chiefly by Mr. Otto James, organist of Trinity church, Rev. Rural Dean Ridley, and several other prominent citizens. The members take the following pledge: "I give my word of honor not to buy any intoxicating drink for, nor receive a treat from, any man over a public bar in the town of Galt, and as far as possible to spread the influence of this society in other towns." A badge will be worn, and the members are expected to carry on a vigorous fight. Fifty members were enrolled at the first meeting.

A notable political event will be celebrated in England on June 17, when the citizens of Birmingham will signalize the completion of thirty years' continuous representation of the city in the house of commons by Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain was unsuccessful in his first effort to enter parliament. He was defeated at the general elections in 1874, but two years later the retirement of the sitting member gave him the opportunity to capture the seat. Mr. Chamberlain has been Radical, Free Trader, Unionist, Imperialist and Protectionist, by turns, but he is still "Brummagem Joe," the idol of the people of the manufacturing metropolis.

"What is to be the religion of the next ninety years?" The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston) submits this question to representative clergymen of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, publishing their answers in the form of a symposium. Naturally all interpret this question as meaning: "In what direction will Christianity develop during the period named?" The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus (Congregational) president of the Armour institute, Chicago, predicts that "the religion of the next ninety years will reflect the presence and influence of the scientific method." This method, he maintains, "will first of all make clear the fact, as stated by Sabatier, that man is incurably religious'; then, with all the assumptions to the contrary cleared away, the Church will go at the task of dealing with men religiously, rather than ecclesiastically."

KILL THE TYPHOID GERM

Add a little Lime Juice to your drinking water, and have NO FEAR OF TYPHOID FEVER. Healthy, pleasant and cheap THIRST-QUENCHERS in Shotbolt's Show Window. LIME JUICE, 25c. PERSIAN SHERBET, 25c.

You can PICNIC without them, but you miss the zest.

SHOTBOLT'S DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON ST

A really good thing was reported in the Colonist's Ottawa despatches of yesterday—so good, in fact, that some special attention ought to be paid to it. In the federal house on Friday some spicy correspondence was brought down, showing that Mr. Preston and his agents in Great Britain are entirely at loggerheads. Mr. Jury, the agent at Liverpool, in pressing Mr. Preston to pay his expense account, makes this pass at the commissioner: "I have not any gold mines in the shape of the Canadian Labor bureau or the North Atlantic Trading company to draw from. By the way, I see from the auditor-general's report that the latter is a very good gold mine. If there are any shares for sale in the mine that you may be able to get, let me in on the ground floor." The Canadian taxpayers will hail with satisfaction the announcement that the whole subject is to be ventilated before a committee of the House of Commons. It is very clear that Mr. Preston's "gold mining" ventures are not confined entirely to projects requiring delving into the earth's mineral wealth.

The Daily Chronicle's special commissioner, continuing his observations on the future of Canada, remarks on the vast increase of British immigration from 10,000 in 1899 to 65,000 in 1905, and expresses doubt whether this preponderance of settlers from the Old Country is an advantage to Canada. Canada, he thinks, is of necessity getting a large number of town-bred British immigrants, who are not physically fitted for agricultural pursuits in a new country. The powerful country-bred folk from other European countries, especially Scandinavia, seem to be a superior class, and so do the hardy and experienced farmers from the States. It is a vain notion, he thinks, that Canada will be benefited in the long run or that England can solve its unemployed problems by dumping its failures in Canada. Canada in the future will be built up not by British settlers, but as the United States was built up, by the strongest settlers from all the European countries, and it may be the tide of immigration from the United States of those tried and successful farmers of Dakota and Iowa and Nebraska will do more to enrich Canadian life blood than a stream of enfeebled and characterless and inexperienced town dwellers from England.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

Sir—I notice a letter in your paper of this morning on the above subject, and think that the public might be interested in legislation on similar lines, known as the "Connecticut Blue Laws."

The following are some of the "Blue Laws":

"No one shall run on the Sabbath Day, or walk in his garden, except reverently, and to and from meeting."

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep the house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath Day."

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day."

WOODEN GAUGE.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Sir—The Hon. J. S. Helmcken in his letter published in this morning's issue of the Colonist, takes exception to the use of the words in the bill before the Dominion parliament, "Sunday, the Lord's Day," and claims that there is no Dominion statute recognizing Sunday as the Lord's Day. I refer the authority of the Imperial parliament, which declared by 29 Charles II., c. 7, "The Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday." Consequently the omission, if true, of any Dominion statute to recognize Sunday as the Lord's Day is of little importance.

Your correspondent states the Lord's Day or Sunday is merely a human festival of the church. I think otherwise; the change was made by divine and infallible authority, to honor our Lord's resurrection, and mark off clearly the Jew from the Christian.

They who repudiate the authority or tradition of the church and make the Bible their only teacher, should consistently observe the seventh day of the week and not the first. They also claim the Bible to be a divine book, but repudiate a divine teacher.

Jerhillian (Ad Scapulum) taught, and I think the Hon. J. S. Helmcken will agree, that "It is assuredly no part of religion to compel religion—to which free will and not force should lead us." Conversion is a matter of persuasion, and forced conversion simply means hypocrisy.

S. PERRY MILLS.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Sir—May I be permitted to say a few words about the university for Victoria?

Mention has been made of a site which would be generously given by the Hudson's Bay company. Now, this city has the ideal place in Beacon Hill park. Let the Hudson's Bay company give the property to the city for the benefit of the university; but why should the city put the university in any place but the best?

What this city, what British Columbia, requires is a university, or as much of a university as they can afford, that will qualify their sons, and daughters too, for expert work. First, is civil and marine and electrical engineering; 2nd, chemistry, enabling the graduates to take positions in assaying or extracting the riches from the timber or coal; 3rd, pharmacy, medicine, or dentistry; 4th, political economy.

If a university is required, let it be such an institution that the graduates can not only see the beauties but assist in the most intelligent way in benefiting the community or province that offers an opportunity to the scientific art of doing things—whether it be to extract perfume from the flowers, or a cure for tuberculosis, cancer, or leprosy.

One can theorize re volcanoes, earthquakes, electricity, radium, etc., but it requires a laboratory to produce capable men like Becquerel, Pasteur, Edison and Mendeljeff.

K. LANGDON.

THOUGHTS ON SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

Sir—The inclosed is a copy of a poem I read some time ago, but I do not remember who was the author of it. It appeals to me, and I feel sure it will appeal to you as well as many others, to be very appropriate respecting the great disaster to the beautiful city of San Francisco, but now only a heap of ruins.

The words of the poem speak the great solemn truth, which we all more or less are so prone to ignore until a great disaster takes place at our very doors, and even then, if we are not injured, the impression of how uncertain we are of how long we shall remain on this fair and beautiful planet, only remains for a short time; we soon forget it, and go on again in the same careless, reckless way, only thinking of our puny little selves.

I was through the whole disaster, and even though I saw the whole of it, I can find no words adequate enough to convey to those who did not see it the true state of things, or of the great devastation the earthquake and fire left behind. Many believed the world had come to an end, which is always the case when any great disaster takes place; and it only shows us that each great city, and even a village, is simply a miniature world in itself.

I was asked by more than one, "Is there a God? If so, why does He allow such things?" And it is passing strange that in this our day, with all our professed civilization, men and women cannot understand that these things must happen and take place at various times and in different places. Neither do they seem to comprehend or understand that no matter what happens, their true selves cannot be injured, but that the worst can only be of their true self being released from the present physical house in which it now dwells.

During the great disaster there was a great chance for the thinking man or woman to study the dispositions and characters of their fellow-men, giving them food for thought and study, and bring them in closer touch with humanity. Charity, sympathy and kindness were to be seen shown on all sides, and shown especially by the outcast; and, on the other hand, intense meanness and selfishness.

I have traveled many thousands of miles over this vast planet on which we now live, but this is the first disaster I have been through, and I am thankful to the gods to have come out safe and sound.

To me it has been a great lesson, and has brought me in closer touch and sympathy with all humanity.

R. J. POULTON.

A Poem.

One day! One night! Yet what a change they bring;
High in the clouds the same sweet birds may sing;
The same leaves may rustle in the air,
And the same flowers unfold their blossoms fair,
And Nature smiles, unchanged in all her plan.
But O! what change may blight the soul of man!
The sun may rise as highly as before,
But many a heart can hail its beams no more.
'Tis but one turn of earth's incessant ball;
Yet in that space, what myriad hopes can fall,
What love depart, what friendships melt away!
Aye! Virtue's self may wane to her decay,
Torn from her throne, heart placed, in one eventful day.

HOW THE BUYER KNOWS.

He Can Look in the Pocket for the Label That Spells Certainty.

Fifty Semi-ready stores, nearly all established within the past few years, is a potential proof of the rapidity with which a really great idea is accepted in Canada. Every store has been successful beyond the expectations of the founders. The "Semi-ready" trademark and one price protects the buyer and the maker against the cheating of those who had made the clothing business a byeword. Semi-ready labels are the hallmark of both style and merit. B. Williams & Co., Yates street.

Don't let the flies eat your dinner. Keep your dishes covered with our wire meat covers. Sizes, 8 inch at 25c; 10 inch, at 35c; 12 inch at 45c; 13 inch at 50c; 15 inch at 60c; 17 inch at 75c; at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St. *

Messrs. Brett & Greer, 46 Yates street, are informed by the Home Insurance company, of New York, and the Protector Underwriters of Hartford, Conn., of which they are agents, that these companies are able to pay in full their losses which were occasioned by the recent fire in San Francisco. *

Cheap oxygen is the one important product thus far obtained from liquid air, for which such extravagant prophecies have been made. As the nitrogen and oxygen of the liquid air return to the gaseous state at different temperatures, it has proven to be possible to separate them by fractional distillation, and as the evaporation of the gases cools the air entering to be compressed in the apparatus, the process is very economical. An idea of this efficiency has lately been given by M. Georges Claude. His plant produces 1,000 cubic metres of oxygen, with a purity of 96 to 98 per cent., in twenty-four hours, and the cost in France is only one-twentieth of that of oxygen from the electrolytic decomposition of water.

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

BONNE FEMME

The majority of the present style of windows demand BONNE FEMME CURTAINS for their artistic treatment. We have a splendid assortment in a variety of materials, such as

BOBBINET; size 3 yards x 54 inches, with very pretty point d'sprit frilling at, each ..... $4.50 and $6.50

BRUSSELS NET with Arabian Lace insertion and frill, size 2¾ yards x 54 inches, at, each $6.50

SPECIAL

We have just unpacked and are displaying some new Bonne Femme Curtains in Swiss, Brussels and Irish Point Laces; White, Cream and Ecru. These exquisite goods are the very latest and finest productions. They are 54 inches and 60 inches wide, 3 yards long, with very deep and extremely handsome frill. Prices are, each ..... $10, $12 and $14

With each of these Curtains we have Side Curtains to match, 30 inches wide, for side windows.

MADRAS MUSLIN

For modern Curtain effects in White, Cream and Floral Designs from 45c per yd. up

IMPORTANT

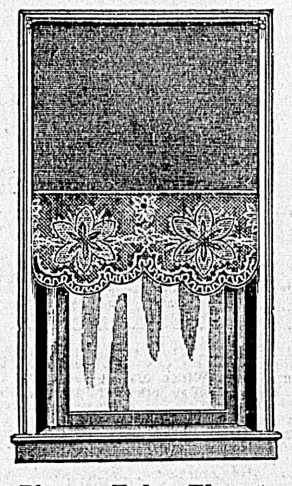
We have just added to our Madras Muslin section some of the most artistic and highest class goods ever imported into Western Canada. They are from the Liberty factory. The style of the designs is classical, and the colorings are most gracefully blended. They are 72 inches wide, at, per yard $2.50

LIBERTY BEDSPREADS

Just the daintiest and quaintest designs depicting Dutch scenery in Deft Blues, size 77 inches x 100 inches, at $4.50

Also in Greens, Blues and Pink Liberty Floral Designs, 100 inches x 108 inches at $4.00

In addition to selling the curtains, we carry in stock under one roof everything to furnish the home, hotel or club complete. It pays you to furnish at Weiler's.



A good curtain demands a good and artistic Window Shade. We have a large stock: unique not only in the high class quality, but also in tha artistic colors and lace edgings and insertions

For Lace Curtains Please Take Elevator to Second Floor

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HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

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FUNERAL NOTICE

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

THE MEMBERS OF VICTORIA AERIE, NO. 12, WILL MEET IN EAGLE HALL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ATTENDING THE FUNERAL OF OUR BROTHER, D. M. IRVINE.

By order.

W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Worthy President.

Attest:

FRANK LEROY, Secretary.

If You Prefer

A Cigar that will draw free, burn even, and smoke sweet to the end,

Try MAINLAND
Or...
BRITISH LION CIGARS

You Will Be Pleased!

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Full charge taken of property, Rents Collected, Building Contracts Let, Repairs made, Insurance Paid, and Monthly Accounts Rendered Promptly. All business entrusted to our care receives the most careful attention. Our standing in the Real Estate business in California is second to none.

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Wholesale Dealers in Cream, Milk and Buttermilk.

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And all Skin Eruptions permanently cured by
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$1.00 A BOX.
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Box 202 Victoria, B. C.
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Tonic

Our Syrup of Hypophosphites will be found a satisfactory tonic for the springtime. Imparts energy and tone to the system.

$1.00 per bottle.

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Of manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, merchants and clubmen are wearing

Dr. Demiel's Linen Mesh Undergarments

ONE SAYS:

"I've worn it about a year and in all that time I've never had a cold."

ANOTHER SAYS:

"I've been entirely freed from catarrhal trouble—it's the greatest underwear on earth."

STILL ANOTHER:

"Haven't had a single twinge of rheumatism since I began wearing it."

Costs a little more than ordinary underwear; but it's worth it. Let us show it to you.

W. & J. WILSON

SOLE AGENTS,

83 Government Street

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS

Colfax Rebekah.—Colfax Rebekah lodge, No. 1, will hold a special meeting on Monday evening, 14th inst., for the purpose of initiating candidates. A full attendance is requested.

Special Auction Sale.—Acting under instructions from Robert Wood, Messrs. L. Eaton & Co., on Wednesday next will sell at the residence, 220 Yates street, the whole of the valuable household furniture, which was purchased only last February, and is therefore practically new.

Souvenir Number.—The current issue of the Western Methodist Recorder takes the form of a Victoria number, and is a most creditable production. The edition is embellished with a number of photographs giving a splendid idea of Victoria, its character, its homes, and its leading Methodists.

Committee Meeting Called.—A meeting of the committee having charge of the arrangements for the smoking concert tendered the Imperial forces has been called for Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Drill hall. It is very important that every member should be present in order that the accounts may be settled.

"At Home" Arranged.—Mrs. T. J. McDonald, "Argyle" terrace, Oak Bay, has kindly placed her home at the disposal of the ladies of First Presbyterian church, who intend giving an "at home" there on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., one week from date. A good musical programme will be provided, and an enjoyable afternoon promised all who can make it convenient to attend.

Buy Canadian Produce.—H. A. Munn, who, as announced yesterday, has secured the contract from the Dominion government to supply forage for the mounted police in the Yukon, says that contrary to custom only Canadian grown products will be supplied. It is said this will imply that many thousands of dollars that formerly were sent out of the country will be spent amongst the British Columbia farmers.

Successful Sale.—Messrs. L. Eaton & Co., with instructions from Col. English, O.C., disposed of the officers' chargers for the government on Friday last. "Bessie," a beautiful chestnut mare, a perfect hack and roadster, realized $150; "Thunder," bought by Capt. Elliston, fetched $100; "Jezebel," a bay mare, aged, and well known in racing circles locally, brought $50. There was a good attendance, and the bidding was brisk.

Mandolin Club.—All members of the Margherita Mandolin club are requested to meet at Signor Claudio's studio on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock to conclude business affairs preparatory to disbanding for the summer months. Members holding concert tickets are requested to make all returns on this occasion to the secretary, in order that a statement may be prepared for the Victoria Development and Tourist association, in whose aid the concert was held.

Open Session.—This afternoon the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday school will hold an open session in the main auditorium. Addresses will be delivered yb Rev. A. C. Crews, of Toronto, the general secretary of Epworth Leagues and Sunday schools of Canada, and others. Musical selections will be rendered by the Sunday school orchestra, assisted by the scholars. All members of the school will assemble in the schoolroom as usual at 2.30 o'clock, and will march in a body into the church.

Council Business.—For tomorrow evening the city council will have the usual amount of routine business to transact. Included in this will be the report of the fire wardens on the water supply for fire purposes. This is expected to create considerable discussion, but is very likely that nothing will be done till the decision of the court is received regarding the Goldstream water works. The motion of Ald. Goodacre regarding the revision of the assessments will also be considered.

Knights of Pythias.—A party of about twenty of the delegates to the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, which met at Nanaimo, including Geo. T. Mallery, G.V.C., of Kamloops, and J. Hamman, G.P., of Grand Forks, were on Friday entertained at the lodge room of Far West lodge, No. 1. Mrs. Geo. Chapple, P.G.C. of the Rathbone Sisters, of Grand Forks, and Mrs. Manley, of Grand Forks, and Mrs. Campbell, of Trail, also members of the Rathbone Sisters, spent the afternoon in Victoria. They were suitably entertained by Island lodge, No. 8, Rathbone Sisters.

Atlas Co.'s Loss.—Messrs. Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., local agents for the Atlas Insurance Co., Ltd., of London, England, have received a copy of the cables from their head office bearing on the loss sustained by this company in the San Francisco conflagration. They read as follows: "Please subscribe on our behalf five thousand dollars to California relief fund. Advise other branches." Second, "Convey to all agents our sympathy with them as American citizens in California disaster. Atlas will meet all obligations promptly and honorably by drafts on London." Signed, Matthew C. Hinshaw, branch manager.

Old Men's Home.—Building Inspector Northcott and Thos. Hooper of the firm of Hooper & Watkins made an inspection of the Old Men's Home yesterday, preparatory to the city taking it over from the contractor. A very close examination was made and a few minor details that had escaped the eye of the contractor were ordered, but these changes in no way affect the building, which is pronounced to be well and truly built. It is expected that the alterations will be completed by Wednesday when it will be taken over by the city. Although the building is now all but completed it is not likely that the occupants will be moved till towards the end of the present month.

Do You Sleep?—On a mattress that needs repairing? If so, phone 718 or call and we will make it as good as new. Smith & Champion. *

Beware of Imitation.—For the Genuine XXXX Bass's Burton Ale, at the Clarence, Yates Street. *

Keep the Flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside. *

Keep the Flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside. *

Keep the Flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside. *

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Summer Costumes

BEAUTIFUL CREATIONS IN LINEN AND CRASH ARE PRE-EMINENTLY THE MODE FOR THIS SEASON'S OUTING FROCKS. NEVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN SO MUCH SKILL DISPLAYED IN THE CUT AND STYLES, NOR SUCH FINE MATERIALS OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Shirt Waists AND Shirt Waist Suits

In new linen and crash effects just arrived from London and New York, exquisitely finished and tailored. We call particular attention to the White Linen Shirt Waists at 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Print Suits

In the daintiest new patterns and styles at $3.

Pique Skirts

Very beautifully embroidered at $3.25

Pique Suits

In the latest London and New York styles, fresh from the maker's hands at $4.75.

EMBROIDERED BELTS

This season's embroidered belts are daintiness itself. On Saturday many of our customers expressed surprise at the wonderful display and the low prices; the reason is, we purchased in large quantities from exclusive designs, the prices range from..... 25c up

☞Ask to see the embroidered belts fitted with pearl buckles.

SUMMER NECKWEAR

On Monday we are displaying a very large and fine selection of the latest washing stocks, in plain white, dainty lace, pretty embroidery and modish spot designs; many exclusive and new designs at prices ranging from.....25c up

NEW ARRIVALS

In chiffon scarfs, which are so extremely fashionable in London and Paris; these goods are direct from the most noted makers; prices range from .....$1 up

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

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MODERN BUNGALOW

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We have inquiries for the following: 2 to 4 lots in desirable locality. Acreage for platting. Dwellings with acre or more. Modern dwellings in good neighborhood. Farm, about 100 acres, convenient to city.

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240 Shares For Sale at $12.50

Dividend paid last January, 9 1-4 per cent. For particulars apply to the Local Agent.

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NOW IS THE TIME

TO PUT ON

FIRE INSURANCE

WE SELL IT

HEISTERMAN & CO

Fruit Packages

We Carry Full Lines of

Strawberry Crates
Cherry Boxes
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Apple Boxes
Pear Boxes.

Leave orders now before the Season Opens.

F. R. STEWART & CO.

Dr. H. B. F. Chistion of Paris, the celebrated doctor on Beauty Culture, has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet preparations, including Hair Destroyer (it positively destroys Root and Cell, kills the hair bulb, and ends your superfluous hair). It is the only preparation that is true to its name, and can be fully appreciated by those that have tried worthless imitations. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, also any discoloration of the skin, makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair trouble, will positively restore gray hair to its natural color. Obesithal, a sure reducer of fat. Dermathol Beautifier removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, coarse pores. Cuta Castile Soap. Best Dental Cream, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call 134 Chatham street, near Quadra.

Local News

Amherst Shoes are guaranteed all leather.

Rose Maiden Chorus.—A full rehearsal of the Rose Maiden chorus will be held at the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening.

Albani's Farewell.—His honor the lieutenant-governor, Sir Henri Joly, will be present at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening, when Madame Albani will bid farewell to Victoria. Sir Henri will be received by the singing of the national anthem by the members of the Victoria Musical society.

Aged Woman's Home.—As a result of the entertainment in aid of the Aged Woman's Home at the residence of Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Heywood avenue, the funds of the institution were increased by the sum of $60. The programme was a good one, and the attendance very large.

A Slight Blaze.—Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning the fire department was called to the residence of C. S. Baxter, No. 4 Leighton road. The damage was slight, as only an ash box was ablaze. In accordance with the new regulations the small steam engine was taken to the fire.

Townsite Sold.—Word was received from the north by the steamer Princess Beatrice, which reached port last evening, of the sale by auction of the government townsite of Kitsilas on May 1st. Ten acres, divided into lots, were sold at from ten to fifteen dollars per lot. The buyers were C. W. D. Clifford, M.P.P., and Mr. Patterson, his partner. They will establish a store there as an outfitting point for the new Bulkley country. The government is starting the building of a trail into the Bulkley from Kitsilas, a distance of 70 miles.

Hospital Sunday.—On Sunday next, May 20th, by mutual agreement among the churches, "Hospital Sunday" will be inaugurated in Victoria. For many years the faithful societies banded together for hospital aid have hoped for this consummation, not alone for the financial aid afforded, but also, and far more earnestly, as a bond of spiritual sympathy, and consecration of their work. The contributions on this occasion are to be devoted to the fund for the Queen Victoria memorial ward for maternity cases, at the Royal Jubilee hospital, and the date chosen therefore is that Sunday nearest the day on which the empire commemorates that great queen who was so essentially the "mother of her people." The ministers have promised special prayers and addresses, and suitable music will be chosen for the occasion. It is hoped that all who are associated together in charitable work for the sick will make an effort to be present at these services, which will surely unite them in their loving care by that highest bond possible, "The fellowship of His sufferings."

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods { Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes, Etc.

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GLASS LEMON SQUEEZERS

5c Each

Made to set on to pof Tumbler.

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89 DOUGLAS STREET.

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HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

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- COMBS -

The making of Combs is now a fine art. We are showing the finest line of these goods ever seen in the city, the patterns of which are rich, rare and artistic. The prices are very reasonable, and there is an infinite variety to select from. When you see them, you will agree with us, that there is a tone to these goods peculiar to themselves. It is a pleasure to show you these values.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government Street

VICTORIA.

NOTICE

Charlie Hoy & Co. beg to notify the public that they will occupy their new premises at 27 Store Street, today (Wednesday), May 2, 1906.

WIRELESS

TEN WORD TELEGRAMS TO SEATTLE, 25c.

Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company

'Phone 409

JUST ARRIVED

SINGER BICYCLES

We have just received another shipment of those high grade English Singer Bicycles. The prices are reasonable. We take old wheels in part payment. Call and see our stock.

THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

"Whoop 'Er Up"

Morris' Rock Guessing Contest

Every purchase of 25 cents and upwards entitles the purchaser to a guess at the weight of rock shown in window.

.....lbs. .....oz. .....grs.

Name .....

Address .....

REWARDS

Nearest - - $75.00
Next - - - 50.00
Next - - - 25.00
Next - Musical Figure
Next - 100 Cigars
Next, 5 lbs. Tobacco

Should two or more guesses tie for any reward the amount of that reward will be divided.

CONTEST CLOSES MAY 27, 1906

E. A. MORRIS, Leading Tobacconist, Govt. St.

If You Have Not Seen —THE— Special Suitings

In our Windows You had better do So;

PEDEN'S

Merchant Tailor

31 FORT STREET

Roslyn Coal

R. DAVERNE., Sole Agent.

Dealer in Wood and Bark. Office, 22 Trounce. Phone 97. Yard Phone, 266.

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Just Arrived From

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Mrs. C. Kosche's

53 Douglas Street.

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We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photo Supplies at

50½ Gov't St, Over Sommers' Store

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25 STORE STREET.

All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neatly Done. Prices Moderate.

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We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

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NEW ENGLISH VARIETIES.

JAY & CO.

13 BROAD STREET

When you go to Nanaimo, stop at the Windsor hotel. The proprietor has installed Taylor's Automatic Fire Alarm. *

Occidental Hotel

MRS. GOGO, Proprietress.

AMERICAN PLAN. EUROPEAN PLAN.

Convenient to Trains and Steamers.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON METRIC SYSTEM

Prof. McLennan Outines Great Advantages Over All Others.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS MEN FAVOR IT

France Has Used the System and That Alone Since the Year 1840.

At Winnipeg on Monday evening, May 7, Professor McLennan of Toronto University, who will lecture here at an early date before the board of trade, elucidated the metric system before a very large audience. The Free Press says:

His lecture last night made very clear to his audience the superiority of the metric system as a basis of length, weight and capacity. It was thought by some before hearing the learned professor that it would be dry, but such was not the case. The argument throughout was of absorbing interest, and the meeting at the close of the address, on motion of J. H. Ashdown, unanimously endorsed a recommendation to the government urging the adoption of the system at an early date.

Synopsis of Lecture

Prof. McLennan gave an account of the origin and development of the metric system of weights and measures; presented some of its chief characteristics; pointed out some of its advantages, and outlined its introduction into and adoption by a number of countries of the world.

He referred to the confusion which resulted from the indefinite standards of weight and of linear measurements adopted by the different nations in the early history of their development from barbarism. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the creation of a universal system to be mooted by the leading scientists of Europe, among the most active being James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. In 1780 the French academy of sciences was instructed to devise a system of weights and measures which would be suitable to all nations; and in 1798 it laid before the national convention the metric system of weights and measures.

In this scheme the ten millionth part of the length of a quadrant of the earth's meridian was adopted as the standard unit of length and was called the metre. On this unit the whole system of weights and measures was built up, all subdivisions and multiples of the standard unit being decimally connected.

In the carrying out of the scheme two able mathematicians and distinguished scientists, Delámbre and Mechain, measured an arc of the earth's surface, from Dunkirk in the north of France to Barcelona on the east coast of Spain, the task occupying about seven years; and from this measurement the total length of a quadrant of a meridian was calculated. Their measurements and calculations were carefully revised by a commission of weights and measures composed of 22 members chosen from the various countries of Europe. When the length of the metre had been determined, a bar of platinum one metre in length at the temperature of melting ice was constructed with the greatest care by Lenoir under the direction of Borda, and this bar, known as the "metre des archives," is still preserved in the Palais des Archives and serves as the first practical standard of length of the metric system.

The Unit of Mass

The kilogramme was adopted as the unit of mass; it is a mass of distilled water which, at a certain temperature, atmospheric pressure, sea level and latitude, would exactly fill a cube with an edge equal to one tenth of a metre. A cylinder of platinum, constructed with the greatest possible precision to contain such standard mass, is preserved along with the metre in Paris.

The metric system and that alone has been the legal system in force in France since 1840. It was legalized in Germany in 1872 and made obligatory in Austria in 1873, and somewhat later in Italy; and it is now the one official and legal system of weights and measures in 43 countries of the world. In the United States, in Great Britain and Ireland and in a number of the British dependencies, including Canada, this system has been legalized, but not as yet made compulsory.

The unit of length is the metre; of weight, the gramme; of capacity, the litre; of volume, the stere. Multiples of these are expressed by prefixing Greek words, deca 10, hecto 100, kilo 1000, myria 10,000, and subdivisions by using Latin prefixes, deci 1-10, centi 1-100, milli 1,1000.

The metre is about one tenth longer than the British yard. When the system comes into popular use the word metre will take the place of yard; foot will give place to decimetre, and inches to centimetres. In surface measurements people will speak of square metres and square decimetres instead of square yards and square feet. In measuring land they will reckon hectares instead of acres. Measurements now expressed in cubic yards will be made in cubic metres. The bushel, peck, gallon, quart and pint will disappear, and measurements made in gallons and quarts will be made in litres. The litre is approximately equal to the quart. The stere will replace the cord in the measurement of firewood and the cubic yard in the measurement of stone, gravel or sand. Measurements in pounds will be made in kilogrammes and grammes. Decimals of a gramme will be used instead of ounces and grains. The pound is but slightly different from one half of a kilogramme. The metric ton differs but slightly from the ton now in use.

Favors Adoption

Among the arguments advanced by the lecturer in favor of the adoption of the metric system were the following: It has the advantage of being orderly, methodical, clear and extremely simple as compared with the British system, which is complicated, unscientific and anomalous. The metric system is a decimal system; for this reason all reductions are made with the minimum amount of labor; it would be just as convenient to use as the decimal system in the coinage and money of Canada. Its adoption would materially assist education by facilitating the teaching of arithmetic; estimates made by committees of enquiry show that the work of at least two-thirds of a year in the life of every child could be saved by the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. The system has been universally adopted by scientists and this has greatly facilitated the development and spread of scientific knowledge. The international system of electrical units is based upon the metric system; all British and American electrical engineers and workmen must work by it. The metric system is exceedingly simple in calculation, the saving in energy consumed by a nation in a year or two in calculations rendered necessary by the use of our present system of weights and measures alone would warrant the universal adoption of the metric system. The adoption of the system would be an advantage to British and to Canadian manufacturers who in manufacturing goods for home consumption and also for export to countries using the metric system require in many cases two sets of patterns or dies, and the continued preparation of new patterns, models and designs is necessitated. The metric system would greatly assist in preserving our foreign trade and also constitute a most valuable means of extending it; the maintenance of the present system by the British empire and the United States will more and more be found a serious drawback to the extension of their foreign trade.

Present Status

The lecturer went on to outline the present status of the metric system in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The system was made legal in Canada as long ago as 1879. In Great Britain it was authorized in 1866. In the latter country a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1895 to make enquiries as to the best means of reforming the British system. They received evidence from official, commercial, manufacturing, trade, educational and professional sources. It was recommended that the system be adopted and that after two years it be made compulsory; and further, that it should be taught in all the schools. Reports were published embodying replies to the questions put by Lord Salisbury to all ambassadors in countries where the system was in vogue. These replies were in every case strongly favorable. In February, 1904, a bill was introduced into the House of Lords. Its third reading occurred on May 17 and it was passed on to the Commons. The bill made the metric system compulsory after April 5, 1906, or such later date as might be fixed by the council. It was supported by 30 councils, 40 chambers of commerce, long lists of retail dealers, trades unions, teachers, etc., representing a population of 2,800,000. The members of the House supporting the measure in June, 1900, were 96, which number gradually increased until in February, 1904, there were 333 supporters, barely sufficient to make the bill law. In the United States the system was legalized in 1866. The United States half dollar weighs 12.5 grains, the quarter and dime one half and one fifth of this respectively. The metric system was made obligatory in Porto Rico in 1899 and was confirmed as the legal system in the Philippines in 1903. In 1902 a bill was introduced to the effect that governmental departments should use the system after January 1, 1904, and by the people generally in 1907. The bill was reported in April by committee on a vote of 16 to 2, but owing to press of business was not taken up.

On December 18, 1905, a bill was introduced requiring all government contracts to be made in the metric system on and after July 1, 1908. This bill is now before congress.

In Greater Britain the lecturer pointed out a continuous line of development. In 1900 the fourth chamber of commerce recommended adoption. In 1902 the conference of colonial premiers recommended adoption throughout the empire. In 1903 the fifth chamber of commerce, held in Montreal, favored adoption; and in 1904 a most favorable report was sent out by the colonial office. In November, 1903, a letter was received from the premier of New Zealand, enclosing a copy of the weights and measures act passed in that year adopting the system, to come into force not sooner than January 1, 1906. In Australia also the matter had demanded the attention of legislators.

It is regretable that more publicity was not given to the announcement of the lecture. Those who had the pleasure of listening realized that they had been given an insight into a most important question fraught with great results. After the lecture, numerous questions were asked and much interest displayed. J. H. Ashdown, Hon. J. D. Cameron and others asked questions and entered into the discussion, strongly favoring the system.

The discussion resulted in the unanimous passing of a resolution of endorsation, introduced by Mr. Ashdown.

A notable feature of the lecture was the illustration of the working of the system by an excellent set of standards of length, capacity and weight.

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The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

SALVAGE OF THE STEAMER MARIECHEN

Graphic Account of the Attempts and Final Success of the Wrecking Crew.

STEAMER WAS VERY BADLY DAMAGED

Diving Gear Suffered Considerably as a Result of Coal Oil Leakage.

It was reported yesterday that the steamer Mariechen had left Juneau for Esquimalt in tow of the steamer Salvor for Esquimalt, but. it is stated by the Esquimalt Marine Railway company that this report is probably unfounded, for the last report received at Esquimalt was that the repairs were proceeding satisfacorily and the two vessels were not expected to start down until the end of this week. The report circulated yesterday was that the Salvor had left with the Mariechen on Wednesday. An interesting account of the salvage of the Mariechen is given in a letter from one of the wrecking crew on board the Salvor.

There were several trials made, each being successful, it being very difficult to get down to the seat of the damage on account of the cargo, inspection from the outside being impossible as the vessel was lying on her bilge on a flat surface of rock.

False Bay has been renamed Doughtown in memory of the vast amount of dough worked out of the hold in the shape of flour.

The letter, dated April 28th, says:

"Now for the good news. It is now 9:15 p. m. and we have been working like slaves since 3 a. m. when we commenced what we hope will be our triumph. We have the Mariechen off the rock, shifted the width of her beam to the southward. No. 1 hold is pumped out, but the bulkhead is not tight, so the pump in that hold runs fifty minutes to the hour. No. 2 we have pumped down to the orlop deck, and until 7 o'clock we were running it right down since then she is gaining on us slowly. We cannot understand why because the divers say they have done their work well. It is now dark and we are putting canvas (old sails) over the packing; if this does not tighten her up we must beach her. There is enough water coming into the engineroom to keep the groyune and eight-inch pumps busy; the latter works forty minutes out of the hour. I cannot say now whether we can control her.

Success at Last

"Friday morning—We have got her! The pump in No. 2 now controls all the leaks and she runs forty minutes to the hour; McHardie and Cook, divers, are packing bottom, and we hope she will tighten up more. We are now getting her in, and hope to draw out to an anchorage before going to Juneau.

"Our men have been at it since 3 o'clock yesterday morning, little Douglas with the rest. Our great trouble was fresh water; it was awful, as we had to stop the different pumps as they ran out of water. She nearly filled on us before we knew where we were. We can only get water (fresh) at high tide, then only by our boats up a creek, so it is slow work and those pumps get rid of it in no time.

Bottom Badly Crushed

"The bottom under No. 2 is crushed like an eggshell, two or three good-sized holes. The damage is of a peculiar nature; her port bilge is driven up and her plates are cracked and hundreds of rivets sprung, so it makes it hard to pack her tight. She will require a pile of cementing to make her nt to come down. All hands are dog tired but happy. We started trial at 3 a. m., April 26th and had her under control at 9 a. m., April 27th.

"Saturday and Sunday—Getting things in shape, working at bulkheads, etc., etc.

"Monday—Left Doughtown at 7.30 p.m. Thank God. Salvor towed amazingly well and reached Juneau about 2.30 p.m. Tuesday.

"Juneau, May 2.—We arrived here about 2.30 p.m. yesterday, having left False Bay at 7.30 the night before; we towed alongside and the Salvor surprised all of is. One does not realize what an awful big ship the "Merry Can" is. She is a whopper.

"In starting from False Bay, when heaving up anchor the port cable parted and we lost the anchor and sixty fathoms of cable. We are now anchored off Juneau, and the divers are down packing her where possible to tighten her up. She is making enough water to keep an eight-inch pump going all the time. We hope to get her tight enough to cement by tomorrow night. We will then have to get the remaining cargo, about three hundred tons, out of hold No. 2, to do the cementing, and trim it so as to take out the list, which is twenty-two degrees yet. The stanchions in lower and orlop deck in No. 2 are pretty well gone, so will have to shore up the decks. The cementing will take us some days, and we are all rushing as fast as possible. I am crazy to get home. On Thursday and Friday we got no sleep, and most of us have had colds, but are all happy now, as we feel we have taken the first step homeward.

Diving Dresses Ruined

"The diving dresses suffered badly, the coal oil having practically destroyed them all. The oil leaked in amongst the flour in No. 2 hold, and the flour is awful to handle; what is not tightly wedged in is so slimy that you cannot hold a sack a second before it slips out of your hands.

"The weather is not so good here as at Doughtown, but the fresh water question occupied so many of our men that between that and packing coal on board the wreck we could do so little, especially as the "Merry Can" has a list of thirty degrees, making double the work, so it was decided to come here, as at Doughtown it took twelve hours to fill up our tanks, and no facilities for getting lumber, cement, etc.

"The Customs people are very obliging and have given us permission to do anything we like;

"The Salvor has proved a most useful craft, the machine shop and pipe shop on board coming in very handy, and her crew, coal and water accommodations are such as to enable the work to proceed very comfortably. Of course the water was the worst problem we had to contend with.

"Captain Gibbs, the underwriters' representative, is most enthusiastic about the Salvor. I must rush this letter off so as to catch the Jefferson, which is just leaving."

How Youngster Saw It

The following is a letter from a nineteen-year-old boy, who has been on the spot all the time, acting as chief engineer of a ten-inch wrecking pump and its boiler. The personal parts of the letter are cut out:

"Now here goes to tell you how we did the trick! A great amount of flour was taken out of No. 2 and coal oil out of No. 1, and Mr. Hardie found just what you dreamed, that the forward bulk of No. 2 was badly burst, so we fiddled around for two days and got it quite tight; that day was Wednesday. We all worked in No. 1 till about 11 p. m., shoring up the bulkhead, and the next morning (Thursday, all the pumps started at 7 o'clock, and eventually stopped at 11 a. m. on Friday. That was a good long watch, 28 hours, but it passed like 10 minutes, it was so exciting. Mr. Hardie cut a hole in the shaft alley in No. 4, so that I could help out the engine room.

"At 4:10 p. m. on Thursday the 'Merry Can' was warped away from her rocky resting place, and at about noon on Friday the Salvor towed her to the 'Bear Hole.' When we got over to the Bear Hole Mr. Rennie organized a six-hour watch for the machinists, Patterson and McDonald, as only the red pump in No. 2 and the Groyune in the engine room have to be run alternately every two hours or so, so that left me out of a job, so I volunteered to run the winch for Campbell, who was taking flour out of No. 2 hold. I did this for two days.

"Day before yesterday the 'Merry Can' only had 22 degrees of list, and the Salvor hitched up alongside, and at 7:30 p. m. we majestically steamed away, never to see Doughtown again, and arrived here safe and sound about 2 p.m.; it is raining hard, and we all have had colds, but that is only a mere trifle, for we've got the old 'Merry Can' afloat, and that's what we came here to do or bust.

"You will be glad to hear that last night she was so tight that there was no pumping done in No. 2 at all, and only pumped twice in the engine-room. No more heavy hearts for us now, Great Scott it is too good to believe, and I have to go out on deck and look at her and then at Juneau town, so as to be sure that Doughtown has not sneaked up to take that old 'Merry Can' in its floury embrace again."

VIRGIN FOREST IS NOW TO BE LOGGED

Timber Limit Near New Westminster to Be Worked Very Shortly.

The great timber belt lying between the Fraser river and the Serpentine, which has been the admiration of travelers on the Yale road during the last thirty years, is about to ring with the sound of the woodman's axe for the first time, says the New Westminster Columbian. The section nearest the Fraser, which is owned by the Royal City mills, will probably remain standing for some time yet, as it has been stated that the company intends to hold its property there intact for some years, but the southern end of the belt, which was lately acquired by the Vancouver Timber and Trading company, will be lumbered without further delay.

Already the cutters are on the ground, camps are pitched, and more are being erected. Three donkey engines are on their way into the scene of future operations, and the preparations are about complete for the transferring of the giants of the forest from the place where they have so long held sway to the muddy river, and then to the sawmill.

The company's camps are located on the Johnston road, about two miles from the Yale road, or some seven miles from New Westminster. The timber stands one and a half miles away from the camp, and will be hauled the entire distance by donkey engines. The camp is situated near Bear creek, which is now only a weedy stream, but will, when the lumbermen get through with it, present the appearance of a canal. Over a mile of this creek will be widened and deepened, and the corners rounded off in order to permit sawlogs to be driven down to the Serpentine, after which their course to Blaine, the destiny of the company's timber, will be easily accomplished.

It is understood that this section of timber is exempt from duty on account of it having been secured from the government prior to 1887, in which year an act was passed, subjecting all timber limits, crown-granted subsequent to that date, to an export duty..

Two of the members of the Vancouver Timber and Trading company are Mr. Buck, of Vancouver, and Mr. H. L. Jenkins.

The matter of pressing the provincial government to reserve a portion of this timber belt for a public park, has been raised at different times, and it is understood, is growing in favor, as the timber areas in the vicinity of this city are rapidly diminishing. This section is practically the only piece of virgin forest remaining within easy reach of New Westminster.

ACTIVE LIVER, GOOD DIGESTION

In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home.

By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and ensure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood.

This cleansing process set in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure of biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation.

It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there has been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of the conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease, appendicitis and diabetes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

Of B. C. Electric Railway Company's Sick Benefit Association.

The third annual meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway company's Sick Benefit Association was held in the company's car shops on Friday evening, when practically all the employees off duty, numbering about 70 were present. The balance sheet as presented by the secretary showed the association to be in a very flourishing condition, notwithstanding the fact that, owing to an extraordinary amount of sickness among the members during the past year the calls upon the treasury have been exceedingly heavy.

After the business had been disposed of, the members did full justice to a very appetizing repast that had been arranged by the association. Short addresses were made by A. T. Goward, local manager; G. M. Tripp, assistant superintendent; F. Hewlings, superintendent of the gas company and H. Gibson, traffic superintendent, and others, congratulating the members on the success that has attended the affairs of the association since its organization.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place and resulted as follows: President, A. T. Goward; vice president, J. M. Munnis; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Battersby; committee of management— transportation, R. Dewar and A. W. Clayton; mechanical, W. H. Armstrong and H. Norman; gas company, W. G. Roach.

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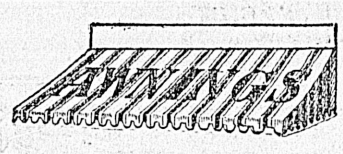
FOR THE  HOUSE,

THE STORE or the OFFICE.

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Then there is another branch of the awning trade that we attend to. If you have an Awning, we will put it up for you; or, if it needs repairing or a new covering, we will attend to that also, thus saving you a lot of trouble, and the cost will not amount to much. Telephone 718, and we will attend to your wants immediately.

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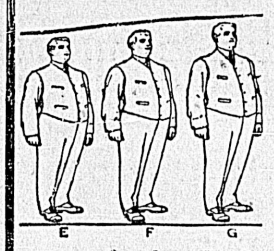

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Each expert on parts can do his best work when he knows that it will stand unaltered — it practically remains unaltered—because by means of these physique types we can fit you with almost no alterations.

Delivered two hours after the try on.

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

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68-70 YATES STREET

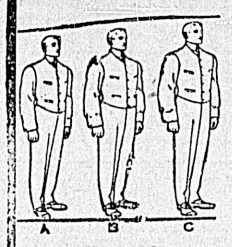
Sole Agents in Victoria for the

SEMI-READY WARDROBE

Suits.....$12, $15, $18, $20, $22 and $25
Top Coats.....$12, $15, $18 and $20
Trousers.....$3, $4, $5 and $6

2000 Garments to Select From

Your Physique.



THERE are seven physique types of men in all the world.

Each type distinct, each type with the one measurement of height forever unchangeable.

If we know your height we can place you in your type.

You can have a suit that will fit you perfectly—with a minimum amount of alterations.

Delivered two hours after trying on.

Semi-ready Tailoring

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Concession Made by C. P. R. Respecting Transportation Rates.

The usual free return ticket granted to convention delegates will as a matter of course issue to teachers traveling by the C. P. R. lines to attend the Provincial Institute meeting in June, with this important difference. The tickets instead of being good for only three days after the close of the meeting, will be good for free return until the end of July.

This special concession has been obtained from headquarters by the interested kindness of Assistant General Passenger Agent, E. J. Coyle in consideration of the exceptional importance which he attaches to a convention of the teachers of the province.

So far this announcement applies only as far as Revelstoke; but it is expected that

A Similar Concession

will also be obtained from other lines operating in the province, particularly in the Kootenay district.

From letters of enquiry received there is reason to believe that a good many teachers of that district would avail themselves of such an extension of the ordinary limitation of the convention tickets to make a five or six weeks' visit to the coast with the Institute as the primary objective of their trip.

Besides the professional attractiveness of the programme prepared by the executive, and published in its provisional form in yesterday's issue there is every assurance that a good time socially awaits the visiting members of the Institute. Since the city council and the Tourist Association are to unite with the local teachers in extending to them a hospitality in keeping with the very important objects of the meeting.

THEATRICAL

Not in the history of the Grand has any dramatic playlet made such an impression as did "The Counsel for the Defence," as presented some months ago by Mr. and Mrs. Robyns, and patrons of the popular Johnson street theatre will therefore be pleased to learn that Manager Jamieson has succeeded in securing these real artists as headliners for the programme for the coming week. Mr. and Mrs. Robyns will present this time a one-act playlet entitled "Straight Tip Jim," a race-horse tale taken from life. Mr. Robyns gives a faithful character sketch of "Straight Tip Jim," a typical race track follower, and Mrs. Robyns plays the part of Nellie Painter, the true and faithful wife.

Another act which will vie with Mr. and Mrs. Robyns for first place is that of T. Nelson Downs, "king of koins." Mr. Downs has made the handling of coins his specialty, and long practice has given him a degree of dexterity that is simply marvelous. His palming absolutely defies detection, and he is, in all respects, head and shoulders above any other artist who has ever attempted the same work here.

Other members on the bill are: Mack and Tate, "the merry jesters," Millio Brothers, European acrobats, Brent Hayes, undisputed champion banjo artist of the world, Frederic Roberts, singing, "She's sleeping by the Silvery Rio Grande," illustrated with beautiful slides, and a new line of moving pictures, entitled "The Victim of the Storm," and "A Friend In Need Is a Friend Indeed."

The whole bill is the most expensive yet put on at the Grand, besides being longer than usual, and the evening performances will commence promptly at 7.45 during the week. There will be no matinee tomorrow.

The audience present at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday is expected to be a large one; the advance sale indicates that it will. It will be the last chance Victorians will have of hearing the noted Canadian cantatrice. In 1866 Madame Albani, then of course Miss Lejuenesse, was appointed first soprano and soloist in the choir of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic cathedral at Albany, N. Y., when but fourteen years of age, and because of these surroundings many people are of the opinion that her name originated there, but this is not a fact, as it was her singing master, Lamperti who gave her the name of an ancient and extinct Italian family. Little did the world know then that the name of Albani was to be hande ddown to fame. When the history of the 19th century great singers is written, none will be of greater interest than the achievements of the Canadian singer.

Wherever Adela Verne, the great pianist supporting Madame Albani has been heard in Canada, it has been conceded that with the exception of Carreona, a better player among the women pianists has not been heard in the country.

Mr. Haydn Wood, the violinist, has won much praise, and although young, is looked upon in London as a second Kubelik. Albert Archdeacon, baritone, has been heard before in Canada, having come to this country as the leading singer of the Westminster Abbey choir party. Mlle. Eva Gauthier, is a French Canadian contralto, who has been studying in Paris during the past four years at the expense of the citizens of Ottawa. Mlle. Gauthier has been a protege of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, and it was through their good offices that Ottawa citizens called to the assistance of the sixteen-year-old fellow townswoman, who, it was felt, had a voice of great promise. Mlle. Gauthier is on the present tour vindicating the judgment of her Ottawa friends.

What adds special interest to the appearance of the great diva in this city is the fact that in connection with the concert to be given here Cowen's "Rose Maiden" is to be sung by a chorus of one hundred voices. This feature is to be put on by the Victoria Musical society with Madame Albani in the leading soprano role. Mlle. Gauthier as contralto, and Mr. Archdeacon as the baritone.

MADAME ALBANI—AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE TUESDAY, MAY 15

Naturalist Arrives.—Dr. McLaren, of Glasgow, a prominent naturalist and traveler, has arrived in Victoria en route to the Cassiar district. He expects to be a passenger to Wrangel en route up the Stikine river bound to Dease lake on board the steamer Princess Beatrice, when she sails on Monday night. Dr. McLaren intends to secure a collection of the field mice of the district near Dease lake, and will also make a collection of the small fish of the district. He expects to be able to discover some new species of field mice, it being stated that a very small species exist in that part of the Cassiar. He has already spent one season in the north.

Do You Know the Chemical Action of Cream Tartar Baking Powder?

If you do, you know that the sediment or residue is a form of Rochelle Salts. This salt is not harmful if used as a medicine and not a "diet."

We guarantee no harmful effects from the use of Crescent Egg Phosphate Baking Powder.

One pound, 40 cents.

Local News

Tyee Smelter.—The Tyee smelter ran thirteen days in April and treated 1,717 tons of Tyee ore, giving a return, after deduction of freight and refining charges of $34,723.

With respect to the communication on which the item appearing in the issue of Tuesday, May 8th, headed "An English Boer," was written, we learn that the same was false and utterly untrue and hereby apologize to the teacher Mr. S. R. Roe for the injury done him by this report.

G. T. Survey Party.—An engineer party of some eighteen members for the Grand Trunk railway extension left last night for Vanouver hence to Ashcroft under Assistant Engineer John Michell Rolston a graduate of Kingston Military college, son of Fleet Surgeon Rolston, Duncans. There was among them, several young men, sons of well known Victoria families. They probably will be away until the end of November.

Inquest Resumed.—It is expected that the inquest regarding the death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duval, of North Park street, which died after being given a dose of Steedman's Teething powders, is expected to be resumed tomorrow afternoon. The case was adjourned a month ago to allow of an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased child being made by Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health.

Hard at Work.—The executive of the Victoria Development and Tourist association are attacking the many difficult problems in front of them with devotion and self-sacrifices in a public spirit that is highly commendable and the progress they have already made bears ample testimony to the earnestness of their efforts. The committee fixtures for the commencement of the week are as follows: Monday, 2:30 p. m., meeting of printing committee; 4 p. m., reception committee; 8 p. m., settlers committee; Tuesday, 5 p. m., rooms committee; 7:30 p. m., printing committee; 8:30 general executive. The meeting of the general executive will be one of the most important for several months past. It is expected that most of the collecting will by that time be completed, and the committee will then be in a position to map out a certain amount of new business justified by the funds in hand.

Seasonable Footwear.—On the second page of this paper will be found The Paterson Shoe Co.'s advertisement of seasonable footwear, with quotations, showing that the finest quality of footwear can be purchased as cheaply at the Paterson Shoe Co.'s store, in Victoria as they can be on the markets of the East. Test the question—the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. *

I can't sleep nights, blankets too hot, Robinson's velvet sheets, $3.00 pair; twilled or plain sheeting, 25c per yd. up, 72 inch in bleached or unbleached. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates St. *

Something New.—Ladies Hygiene Underwear, Mercerized—looks just like silk. Fancy lace yoke with silk braid. Cheap at 75c. our price Saturday, 60c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates St. *

Everybody says Robinson sells the best line of Ladies Underwear in the city and what everybody says is worth listening to. *

Hose is our special line and we can show you Hose from 10c per pair up to the finest Lisle and lace goods. Best, 25c. cotton or cashmere Hose in the city or money back. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street. *

NEW ADVERTISENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

LOST

LOST—Lemon spotted English setter dog; small lemon marking on one ear; a big setter with heavy coat. Finder please return to T. P. McConnell. my13

LOST—Last Sunday from 15 Rupert street, sable and white collie bitch; answers to the name of "Nell." Anyone harboring same will be prosecuted. my13

PERSONAL

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico, many rich, mailed free. Pay when married. M. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. my13

WANTED—Two small children to board and lodge. Widower's preferred. References. Box 181 this office. my13

TO LET—4 roomed cottage, between Burnside and Douglas, on Tennyson road; $5 per month. my13

HIGH CLASS WALL DECORATIONS

AT A VERY MODERATE COST

SNAPS IN WALLPAPERS

Our large Wholesale Trade leaves us with a number of odds and ends of this season's Wallpapers; just sufficient of each design to cover one or two rooms. To close out the Pattern we cut the price away down or are open to any reasonable offer for these one and two room lots. ☞ When passing, call in and see what they are worth to you.

MELROSE COMPANY, LTD.

40 Fort Street, Next to Five Sisters' Block Victoria, B. C.

"IF IT'S CORRECT, WE HAVE IT."

M 1061

SALMON'S GRAND

Derby Sweep

Subscription $1.00 each

158 ENTRIES

Race run at Epsom, Eng., Wednesday, May 30, 1906.

First horse	40 p.c.
Second horse	20 p.c.
Third horse	10 p.c.
Other starters divide	10 p.c.
Non-starters divide	20 p.c.

(Less 10 per cent. for printing, advertising, etc.)

Drawn in the presence of the public under the supervision of the press on Tuesday, May 29, 1906.

All holders of unclaimed prizes will be notified within 14 days of drawing.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

GODDING—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 11th instant, Anne, relict of the late Robert Godding, a native of Churchill, Oxfordshire, England; aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, May 14, at 2:30 p. m., from the residence of Mr. T. C. Jones, No. 20 Wharf street, and at Christ Church Cathedral, at 2:45 p. m.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

IRVINE—In this city, on the 11th inst., Donald Mackenzie Irvine; aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence, 17 Collinson street, Sunday, 13th, at 2 p. m.

Friends please accept this intimation.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Coppings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

IF YOU BUILD

The cost of the hardware is so small in proportion to the cost of the home that it is sometimes regarded as an unimportant item, yet nothing more readily lends itself to artistic decorative effect.

SARGENT'S ARTISTIC HARDWARE

is always correct in design and proportion, and may be selected to harmonize with any style of architecture or to gratify the fancy of any taste.

Sargent's Easy Spring Locks are always correct in material and construction, and will wear for years. Remember that a cheaply constructed lock often hides an expensive economy.

A LARGE STOCK OF

SARGENT'S ARTISTIC HARDWARE

IS ALWAYS ON STOCK AT

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd.

123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

P.R.1110

GRAND

Daily Matinees, 3 p. m.
Daily, 7:30 to 10:30
Entire lower floor 25c, balcony 15c
Matinees 15c all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON .... Manager

Week of May 14.
MR. & MRS. ROBYNS
T. NELSON DOWNS
MILLIO BROTHERS
MACK & TATE
BRENT HAYES
FREDERIC ROBERTS
NEW MOVING PICTURES

Go where the crowds go.
50 JOHNSON STREET.

Victoria Kennel Club

FIFTH ANNUAL DOG SHOW.

IN THE

Philharmonic Hall, Fort St., May 16, 17, 18, 19

Several Silver Cups and a big list of Special Prizes are offered.

H. T. Payne, San Francisco, Judge.
Walter Winsby, Secretary, Box 15.
Entries close May 9.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $4,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID UP 3,930,000.00
RESERVE FUND 3,930,000.00

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

Victoria Branch, J. S. GIBB, Manager

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m., morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3:30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers: Morning, Canon Beanlands; evening, the bishop. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Pastorale ..... Wely
Venite ..... Dr. Cooke
Psalms for 13th morning ....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ..... Woodward
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Hymns 36, 207, 524
Voluntary—Improvisation in F..... ..... Scotson Clark

Evening.

Voluntary—"Chorus of Angels" .... Scotson Clark
Processional Hymn 225
Psalms for 13th evening....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Maunder
Nunc Dimittis ..... Maunder
Anthem—"Praise Ye the Father"..... ..... Ch. Gounod
Hymns ..... 290 and 36
Vesper Hymn ..... Middleton
Recessional Hymn 281
Voluntary—"Festal March" ..Dr. Storer

St. John's.

Rev. Percival Jenns will preach in the morning, and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning.

Organ—Adagio ..... Beethoven
Venite ..... Turle
Psalms for 13th morning....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ..... Lawes
Jubilate ..... Hayes
Hymns ..... 165, 204 and 172
Litany ..... Barnby
Organ—March ..... Clark

Evening.

Organ—Adagio ..... Merkel
Psalms for 13th evening ....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... Wesley
Hymn ..... 175, 269 and 274
Vesper ..... Burnett
Organ—Recessional ..... Lemare

St. Barnabas'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., choral matins and litany at 11, choral evensong at 7. The lord bishop of the diocese will be the preacher at the morning service, and the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, at evensong. Subject, "Inexpediency." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante in B flat .....Harold
Venite and Psalms .....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ..... Macpherson
Benedictus ..... Rev. J. Troutbeck
Hymns ..... 270, 503 and 228
Offertory Anthem ..... Fitzgerald
Organ—"All We Like Sheep".....Handel

Evening.

Organ—Benedictus in F .....Mozart
Psalms ..... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis ..... Rev. W. Felton
Hymns ..... 297, 265 and 232
Vesper—"Now, Father, We Commend"
Organ—Allegro in G .....Rinck

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins, litany and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. The music is as follows:

Morning.

Organ ..... Voluntary
Venite and Psalms ..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ..... Simper
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Hymns ..... 290, 207 and 516
Organ ..... Voluntary

Evening.

Organ ..... Voluntary
Psalms ..... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns ..... 265, 193 and 27
Vesper Hymn ..... MS.
Organ ..... Voluntary

Church of Our Lord.

Morning service at 11, sermon by Rev. T. W. Gladstone, "Lovest Thou Me?" Evening service at 7, sermon by Rev. J. Alfred Seymour, acting rector of St. Paul's church, New Westminster. Rector's Bible class, 2:45; Sunday school, 3; Thursday evening service, 8; Bible reading, Friday, 3:30, at Bishop Cridge's residence.

Morning.

Organ—Andante ..... Smart
Venite and Psalms .....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum XI. ..... Mercer
Benedictus XIV. ..... Mercer
Hymns ..... 314, 319 and 312
Organ—Postlude ..... Mozart

Evening.

Organ—Andante ..... Mendelssohn
Opening Hymn 506
Psalms ..... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Turner
Nunc Dimittis ..... Turner
Hymns ..... 276, 306 and 224
Doxology 16
Organ—March ..... Handel

Metropolitan Methodist

Conference services. Conference fellowship meeting, 9:30 to 10.45 a. m., led by Rev. E. Rooson, D.D.; 11 a. m., sermon by Rev. John Potts, D.D., general educational secretary, followed by ordination service; 2:30 p. m., open session of Sunday school—address by Rev. A. C. Crews, D. D.; 7 p. m., sermon by Rev. A. C. Crews, D. D., followed by sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Everybody welcome.

Centennial Methodist.

Conference Sunday will be honored in this church by the services of two distinguished divines, Rev. Dr. Woodsworth of Winnipeg will conduct the service at 11 a. m., and Rev. Dr. Potts of Toronto, general secretary of education for the Methodist church in Canada, at 7 p. m. At 2:30 the Rev. J. P. Westman of Cranbrook, formerly pastor of Centennial, and Rev. A. E. Roberts, secretary of conference, will address the Sunday school. Music as usual by the choir, under the leadership of Wm. Hicks.

First Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The morning service, conducted by Dr. Campbell, will be a memorial service, with special reference to the late Mr. Munsie. In the evening the pulpit will be occupied by one of the ministers attending the Methodist conference now being held in the city. Junior Christian Endeavor society meets at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Musical selections follow:

Morning.

Hymns ..... 220, 199, 347 and 328
Anthem—"Who Are These in Bright Array?" ..... L. O. Emerson
Solo, Miss M. Wilson.
Solo ..... Selected
Mr. J. G. Brown.

Evening.

Hymns .....183, 131, 211 and 607
Antaem—"I Will Bless the Lord"..... ..... Edwin Moore

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning preacher, Rev. W. Lashley Hall, B. D.; evening preacher, Rev. Robert Whittington, D. D. Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class, 3. The music is as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—"Communion in G"..St. Clair
Psalm 115
Anthem—"The King of Love" ....Simper
Hymns ..... 105, 255 and 178
Voluntary—"Chorale" ..... Gullmant

Evening.

Voluntary—"Cantique du Soir"..Wheeldon
Psalm 97
Anthem—"Fear Not, O Lord" ....Simper
Bass solo, Mr. Hugh Kennedy.
Hymns ..... 250 and 314
Voluntary—"And the Glory of the Lord" ..... Handel

Calvary Baptist.

Rev. T. Tapscott, M. A., will conduct both services. Morning theme, "The Great Man that Any Man Can Be"; evening, "The Death of John the Baptist." Music as follows:

Morning.

Hymns ..... 351, 393 and 218
Choir Voluntary— The Holy War"...
Choir Voluntary—"The Coronation Hymn" ....

Evening.

Hymns ..... 311, 374 and 536
Choir Voluntary—"The Christian Mission" ....
Quartette War Song—"Get Right with God" ..... Oliver

Burnside Mission.

Sunday school, 2:45 p. m. Mr. W. Marchant is the evening preacher.

Emmanuel Baptist.

Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Bible school at 2:30 p. m. Subjects of pastor's address for the day are: "Heroism at Home," and "What Is Salvation?" The public is cordially invited. Everybody welcome.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day, and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All are invited.

Y. M. C. A.

Address by Rev. A. J. Brace, formerly trooper chaplain of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. Vocal selections by Mr. and Mrs. Brace. Meeting at 4 o'clock. Men cordially invited.

Spiritualists

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Pioneer hall at 8 p. m. Subject, "Mind." Students of mental science specially invited.

Craigflower Mission.

Evening prayer with mission address will be held in the Craigflower schoolhouse at 3 p. m. J. S. Bailey, licensed missioner.

Psychic Research Society

The Psychic Research society will hold their regular meeting this evening in the K. of P. hall at 7:30 o'clock. All are welcome.

Church of Christ.

(Christians, Disciples.)

Tent meetings, corner Herald and Douglas streets. 11 a. m., worship and preaching; subject, "Christ's Mission." 7 p. m., preaching, subject, "Faith." Services each night during the week at 8 o'clock. Preaching by L. J. Keffer. All welcome.

Greatly Reduced Round Trip Excursion Rates to Eastern Points via Northern Pacific Railway; Apply to E. E. Blackwood General Agent.

Ready to Ship.—The handsome new sideboard, manufactured by Messrs. Dixon & Howes, of this city for Mr. J. C. Peters of Vancouver, is now completed, and ready for shipment. It is 8 feet long by 2 feet 8 inches wide, and stands 4½ to 5 feet high, built of solid oak and handsome and unique in design, being inlaid with ebony, holly and brass, all combining to good effect. It is certainly worthy of inspection by all who are interested in works of art and it reflects credit, not only on the manufacturers, but also on the designer, Mr. S. McClure. The sideboard will remain in Messrs. Dixon & Howes' factory for a few days, where, through the courtesy of the firm, it may be inspected by all who care to do so. The firm are rapidly making a name and reputation for themselves in the manufacture of handsome and artistic work in their lines. *

A SIMPLE CURE FOR PILES.

Pile Sufferers know that Ointments and other local treatments sometimes relieve but never cure. They don't remove the cause.

There is a little tablet that taken internally removes the cause of Piles and cures any case of any kind no matter how long standing.

A month's treatment costs $1.00. Ask for Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid (a thousand dollar guarantee goes with every treatment.)

Hem-Roid is the discovery of Dr. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., one of the most distinguished and successful physicians in the Western States.

All Druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 12

SPORTS

BASEBALL

Opening of the Season

The Fernwood baseball team will open the season at Oak Bay on Saturday next, against the Anacortes nine.

The visitors are a very strong outfit and stand well up with the best teams in the Sound league. The Fernwoods are practicing regularly and will go on the field in fine condition, determined to win their opening match. Holmes and Blackburn, who will do the pitching this season are showing good form, and the team that they will have behind them is said to be very fast.

THE KENNEL

Annual Bench Show

During the coming week the Philharmonic hall will be the centre of attraction for dog fanciers and their friends. The fifth annual bench show under the auspices of the Victoria Kennel club will open in this hall on Wednesday. From the present indications the show is going to prove a success, over 150 entries have been received, which is the largest list that has ever been received, showing that great interest is being taken in the show by the local fanciers. It is not only local dogs that are entered as several will come all the way from Calgary and Seattle, Portland, Bellingham, Vancouver and New Westminster will also be represented.

H. T. Payne, of San Francisco who has been secured to act as judge is expected to arrive on Tuesday and will commence his duties early Wednesday. The show will be open to the public on Wednesday at 2 o'clock and will be open every afternoon and evening till the end of the week.

CRICKET

An Auspicious Opening

The first match of the season took place at the Jubilee Hospital grounds yesterday afternoon between teams captained by L. O. Garnett and J. C. Barnacle and resulted in a win for the latter by 75 runs. W. York was very effective, taking 6 wickets for 19 runs and also contributed a useful 34. Wardea also batted well for 36. W. L. Dickson, with 6 wickets for 33 runs, was the most effective for the losers. Several new players were on hand, among them being Captain Martin, who showed good form as a wicket keeper. The following is the score:

Following is the score:

L. O. Garnett's Eleven

H. N. Cobbett, b. W. York	7
P. R. Robbins, b. Barnacle	0
Capt. Martin, b. Barnacle	3
H. J. Martin, not out	5
L. O. Garnett, c. Daniells, b. W. York	2
F. W. Asmoy, b. W. York	0
P. R. Richardson, b. W. York	5
W. L. Dickson, b. W. York	0
A. L. Conyers, b. W. York	2
Extras	5
Total	29

J. C. Barnacle's Eleven

Q. D. H. Warden, b. Cobbett	36
W. York, c. and b. Dickson	34
O. Martin, b. Dickson	3
E. J. Howe, b. Cobbett	6
W. T. Williams, b. Robbins	2
J. C. Barnacle, hit wkt., b. Dickson	4
A. Coles, b. Dickson	6
L. B. Trimen, b. Dickson	6
R. A. Bethune, b. Cobbett	1
C. W. B. Daniells, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	104

LACROSSE

Centrals Win Again

The Central school team proved too much for the North Ward boys in the second lacrosse match of the season at Oak Bay yesterday and won by the score of 8-0.

For the winners, Johnston in goal and Brynjolfson at point were the most conspicuous on the defence and on the home Creach and Sargison. Lionel Yorke acted as referee and kept the players well in hand. The goals were scored by the following players: Creach, 3; Agnew, 2; Walt, 1; Schnieder, 1; Sargison, 1. The teams lined up as follows:

Central. — Johnston, Brynjofson, Schneider, Smith, Kent, Walt, Sargison, Agnew, Creach, O. McDonald and C. McDonald.

North Ward—Perkins, McDougall, Bowden, Meldrum, Willis croft, Kent, Morrison, Brown, Middleton, Johns, Walker and McCarter.

SCHOOL SPORTS

Preparing for Races

The athletes of the various schools are in active preparation for the annual field meet that takes place on Friday afternoon next at Oak Bay.

The sports will be held during the afternoon of Friday and will commence at 2:30 o'clock.

ATHLETICS

Yale Defeats Princeton

New Haven, Conn., May 12.—Yale won the Athletic games with Princeton. Final score, Yale, 47¾; Princeton, 25¼.

THE RIFLE

Regular Shoot at Clover Point

There was more of the "old familiar" about the weather at Clover Point range yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very poor, and with a few exceptions, so were the scores. Following are some of the best scores made:

	200	500	600	T'l
Mr. A. R. Langley...	31	32	33	96
C. S. M. Caven	32	30	31	93
Sgt. Carr	30	32	28	90
Cpl. Simpson, R. E....	33	28	26	87
Capt. Angus	28	30	24	82
Gr. Butler	27	28	26	81
Cpl. Strachan	24	32	25	81
Cpl. Richardson	26	30	25	81
Sgt. Spurrier	26	26	28	80

SHIPPING NEWS

The British ship Inverclyde, 1516 tons, Captain King, which arrived at William Head quarantine station yesterday and after being given pratique proceeded to Vancouver in tow of the tug Wanderer to load at the Hastings mills for the United Kingdom, brought news of strenuous times at Antofagasta, the Chilian port which she left on March 9 in ballast for Victoria.

Captain King, who reported an uneventful trip north, said that times were stirring at Antofagasta when his vessel was at that port. There was a heavy freight blockade on the docks and in the warehouses, cargo being piled in immense heaps on the waterfront, and quite a large fleet of ships were delayed in consequence.

The discovery of rich deposits of nitrate in new districts near the Chilian port has resulted in brisk business conditions; in fact there is a boom. There has been a strike in which the military took part, with the result that 100 of the strikers were killed by the troops. The strike had resulted in rioting and there was trouble on several occasions before the military were called out as a result of the broaching of some of the liquors amongst the piled-up cargo. The strikers, it seems, broke into the liquore to get some Dutch courage and they attacked the soldiers, with the result that 100 of the rioters were killed.

The British ship Carnarvon Bay, which brought general cargo for this port and Vancouver, consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co., is lying in the Royal Roads with a red flag at her foremast, indicating that there is powder on board. The Carnarvon Bay has a shipment of powder for Robert Ward & Co. in her general cargo. During the voyage of the ship from Glasgow one of the crew, an able seaman named Campbell, was killed as a result of a fall from aloft, and he was buried at sea, Captain Griffiths reading the burial service as the canvas-enveloped corpse was slid into the sea.

Another seaman had a narrow escape from death as a result of falling overboard on January 15. The Carnarvon Bay was running before the wind at a speed of perhaps nine knots an hour at about 4 p. m., when there was a shout of "Man overboard!" A lifebuoy was thrown and in three minutes the crew got a boat out and started after the seaman. The rescue was accomplished by reason of the expedition with which the boat was got out, for it seemed impossible in view of the conditions. However, the boat's crew was able to reach the place where the man was struggling in the sea and haul him on board when he was almost exhausted. In 25 minutes from the time he fell from the vessel the seaman was brought on board again.

SHIPPING ENDANGERED.

Huge Log Raft Is Derelict and Is a Danger to Coast Shipping.

For several seasons navigators have made protest regarding the practice of shipping immense log rafts from United States ports of the Pacific Coast by reason of the danger to shipping from drift logs and the increased danger of collision with one of these huge cigar-shaped rafts of a million or more logs when they become derelict, as is one at the present time. The steamer Frances H. Leggett, which had the log raft in tow for San Francisco, has returned to Portland after an unsuccessful search for the derelict. The Leggett was towing the log raft from Astoria to the Golden Gate and was off Crescent City when the hawser parted. The derelict log raft is a danger to shipping. It is several hundred feet long and about 50 feet in diameter, and would doubtless cause disaster to any vessel that struck it. The derelict raft has been adrift now for over a week.

RISES FROM RUINS.

San Francisco Guide Again Being Published—Plant Was Ruined.

With commendable enterprise the San Francisco Guide, one of the best known and most valuable shipping papers on the coast, has risen from the ruins of the California metropolis and is again in the field. The entire plant of the Guide was destroyed by fire. Arrangements have been made with the owners of the Oakland Journal for publishing the Guide. The first issue is dated May 9, and the next was published yesterday. Subsequent numbers will appear as frequently as conditions will permit until daily service is again established.

The Guide's temporary office is at 843 Webster street, Oakland, and one of the new features of the paper is an alphabetical list of business firms of San Francisco occupying new or temporary offices, giving their addresses. Having lost its subscription lists, the Guide is preparing new ones, and patrons are asked to mail their addresses to the office.

"The immediate need of reliable shipping and other information was fully appreciated," says the Guide in its first issue, "and hence no effort spared to serve our patrons with as little delay as possible under the existing conditions."

PRINCESS BEATRICE ARRIVES.

Reached Port Yesterday From Skagway and Other Northern Ports.

The steamer Princess Beatrice, Captain McLeod, reached port last night from Skagway, Wrangel, Port Simpson and other northern ports, with few passengers. Among those who arrived by the steamer was a party of six men from the stone quarries at Haddington Island, where they have completed the work of getting out stone for the new Empress Hotel at Victoria.

The officers of the Princess Beatrice heard at Skagway that repairs were proceeding at Juneau to the steamer Marlechen, and it is said the intention of the salvors is to bring the vessel to Esquimalt under her own steam.

Wrangel is fast recovering from the effects of the recent fire, and considerable rebuilding is in progress. At the Skeena there was considerable travel to the interior, and the river steamers were carrying big passenger lists and good freights up river. It was expected that the steamer Mount Royal would go to the Stikine and would probably be ready to start up river when the Princess Beatrice arrives on her next trip.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & Co.

Stock Brokers, Tel. 1705, Vancouver

Buy and sell stocks and bonds for cash or on margin, on Toronto, Montreal, New York, and London Exchanges.

STOCKS BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN COTTON

LECTURES

A.O.U.W. Hall

PROF. W. G. ALEXANDER

Friday—Reading Character by Temperaments.
Saturday—Social Fads.
Sunday—Plain Talks to Men Only, at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Monday—Good and Bad Heads.
Admission, silver collection.
Don't miss his greatest lecture on Love, Courtship, Marriage and Jealousy.
Private consultations daily from 10 a.m., at King Edward Hotel.

95 JOHNSON ST.

English and Canadian Scythes and Snaths, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Hedge Shears, Grass Shears, Weeding Hooks, Garden Forks, Garden Trowels, etc., Stoves and Enamelware.

HARDWARE

A. DIXON

Successor to A. McGREGOR & SON,

95—JOHNSON STREET—95

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000. Reserve Fund, $4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

$5 and under	3 cents
Over $5 and not exceeding $10	6 cents
" $10 " " $30	10 cents
" $30 " " $50	15 cents

These Orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States.

NEGOTIABLE AT A FIXED RATE AT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON, ENG.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost.

Victoria Branch, Geo. Gillespie, Manager

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd.

Offices: Cor. Broad & View Sts., VICTORIA, B. C.

Shares for Sale in
Great West Life Insurance Co.
Great West Permanent Loan and Savings.
National Life Insurance Co.
Canadian Fire Insurance Co.
Northern Bank and
International Coal and Coke Co.

Correspondence Solicited.

HAROLD M. DALY, Manager.

FARM FOR SALE

Farm of 60 Acres—40 acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared; good water; 30 minutes' drive from post office, on splendid road.

Price $10.000.

J. E. CHURCH - - Agent
14 Trounce Avenue.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Narcisee Mercier, Deceased.

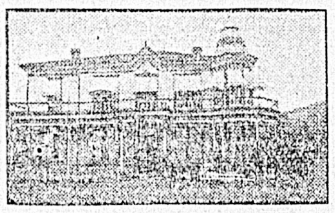
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Narcisse Mercier, deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of October, 1904, are required to send in their claims duly verified on or before the 20th day of May, 1906, to Messrs. Bodwell & Lawson, No. 34½ Government Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for Philip Mercier, Administrator of the estate of Narcisse Mercier, deceased.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given that immediately after said date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that he, the said administrator, will not be held liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claim shall not have been received by him at the time of distribution.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1906.

BODWELL & LAWSON,
my8 Solicitors for the Administrator.

VICTORIA'S TOURIST RESORT
GOLDSTREAM HOTEL
Under New Management.
A. SLATER, PROP.



A FINE DRIVE FROM THE CITY, 20 minutes by E. & N.; high class hotel; every comfort; lunch and dinner a specialty. WINES, LIQUORS, etc., of the best. Good stabling.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"

MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL

May 19, Sat. . . . Empress of Britain
" 24, Thur. . . . . Lake Champlain
" 31, Thur. . . . . Lake Erie
June 14, Thur. . . . . Lake Manitoba
" 23, Sat. . . Empress of Britain
" 30, Sat. . . . . Lake Champlain
July 7, Sat. . . Empress of Ireland
" 12, Thur. . . . . Lake Erie
and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT

May 20, Montrose (One Class), $40
" 27, Mount Temple, 3rd cls., $26.50
June 17, Lake Michigan, 3rd cls., $26.50
July 1, Montrose, (One class), $40.00
" 8, Mount Temple, 3rd cls., $26.50

S.S. Lake Champlain & Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin Passengers (Second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $40.00, $42.50 and $45.

Lake Manitoba—1st, $65.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00.

Empresses—1st, $80.00 to $500.00; 2nd. $45.00 and $47.50; 3rd, $28.75.

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd
30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

Call for a List of Our One Hundred and Fifty Dwellings for Sale.

FOR SALE—Old Esquimalt road, beautiful cottage, with all modern conveniences; price $2,650, on the following terms: $650 cash, and the balance at 4 per cent. (872.)

FOR SALE—Superior street, 7 roomed cottage, with frontage on Provincial Square, all modern conveniences; $2,100. Terms. (857.)

FOR SALE—3½ acres on Mount Tolmie road. This is choice and cheap; it is covered with large and small oak trees, and would make a handsome site for a gentleman's residence. (2302.)

FOR SALE—James Bay, on the car line and within five minutes' walk of the park, a cottage of 7 rooms, and all modern conveniences, basement cemented, also heater; $3,150. (851.)

FOR SALE—Goldstream District, 80 acres and 4 roomed house, barn and chicken house; $650. (2872.)

FOR SALE—New bungalow, just completed, on Yates street and near the Central school. This contains 7 rooms and all modern conveniences. This is cheap and on very easy terms. (792.)

FOR SALE—$200 cash and $10 per month will purchase a 6 roomed modern dwelling, on the car line; no interest. (804.)

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Pemberton road, 2 storey modern dwelling, containing 2 parlors, dining room, den, kitchen, four bedrooms, bath and usual offices. (797.)

FOR SALE—Dallas road, 8 roomed modern dwelling, in first class condition, including electric light and sewer, 3 large lots in fruit trees, greenhouse and stable; $4,000. (771.)

FOR SALE—45 acres on the Koksilah river, one acre cultivated, 5 acres slashed, all good soil; small dwelling and barn; $400. (283L.)

FOR SALE—Salt Spring Island, farm of 150 acres, 7 acres cultivated; $1,000. (273J.)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, handsome modern dwelling and two lots. This is one of the prettiest bungalows on the avenue. (692.)

FOR SALE—3½ acres and cottage of 6 rooms, ½ acre of fruit, excellent soil; stable for five head of live stock; five minutes' walk from tram line. (3132.)

FOR SALE—2 city lots and new modern bungalow in the fashionable part of town. This is for sale at 30 per cent. below cost, and can be had on easy terms. (654.)

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new modern bungalow and full sized lot. This is for sale on easy terms and at a moderate price. (591.)

FOR SALE—The only choice acres on the Arm and water front.

FOR SALE—Two acres of choice land at Shoal Bay. (2215.)

FOR SALE—½ acre on Oak Bay avenue, cheap. (2264.)

OR SALE—Somenos District, 160 acres, 100 acres of good bottom land, 1½ acres of orchard. This is a bargain and worth looking into. (2851.)

FOR SALE—In centre of the city, large modern dwelling and three city lots, having a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for large boarding house, school or hospital. This cost the owner $19,500, and is for sale at $10,500. (632.)

FOR SALE—Lots in all parts of the city. Corner of Hillside avenue and Third street, two lots for $675. (2245.)

FOR SALE—Two lots on Kingston street, having a water frontage. These are for sale at $3,150, and in a few years' time will be worth double the money. (2248.)

FOR SALE—Two acres, all under cultivation, within a block of the Gorge tram line. These are beautifully situated and are cheap at $1,600. (2225.)

FOR SALE—Toronto street, one lot 60x97 feet, with a new barn and water laid on the premises. (2301.)

FOR SALE—5 acres at Gordon Head, 400 fruit trees, 3,000 raspberry plants, 14,000 strawberry plants; new cottage of 8 rooms, barn, woodshed, 3 small hen houses. This is for sale at $3,000.

BEFORE BUYING, it would be well for you to investigate our list.

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

ESTATES MANAGED. STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.

CALL OR WRITE for a list of our property for sale, either farms or residential, as we have the largest list in town.

P. R. BROWN, LTD.,
30 Broad Street.
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 42

FOR SALE

Valuable waterfront lots at foot of Yates Street, with large wharf and two warehouses.

Large warehouse premises on Yates Street.

Fruit land in any quantity just outside City of Victoria.

Fine residential sites fronting on Gorge and Burnside Roads, from $300 to $900 per acre, according to location.

Land fronting on Sooke Harbor.

Building lots in Esquimalt Town.

Twenty-five acres in Esquimalt District, facing Royal Roads.

For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES.
22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

Oceanic S.S. Co. TO APIA, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY, DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI.

S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, May 19.
S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, May 22.
S.S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, May 31.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

REAL ESTATE

E. A. Harris & Co.
35 FORT STREET

$250—1 lot 54x226, Craigflower road.

$525—Lot 55x112, Springfield avenue, Victoria West.

$1,000—2 lots, Mary street, near sea, Victoria West.

$500—Lot 40x250, Esquimalt road.

$3,150—2 acres, Esquimalt road.

$400—2 lots, West Bay, water front.

$1,200—4 lots, Bithet street, Esquimalt.

$400—Water front lot, Constance avenue.

$1,000—1½ acres, facing Esquimalt harbor.

$1,100—3 lots, facing Esquimalt road, 58x134 each.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Only a few lots left. Call for maps and particulars. Easy terms.

NEW HOUSE—Modern 7 roomed dwelling, James Bay, with basement, and the best of modern fixtures. Rent $22 per month.

PROSPECT LAKE—188 acres, lake frontage large, over 20 acres of rich land under cultivation. For further particulars apply at office.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—160 acres, 11 acres cleared and fenced; small buildings; 100 fruit trees; good land, easily cleared; $650.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—188 acres, 12 cleared, 6 fenced; new log house; 90 fruit trees; good fruit land; creek and lake on property; $650.

FOR SALE—An old established saloon business, centrally located, cheap; ill-health only reason for selling.

5½ ACRES of good land; 5 roomed house and good stable; 160 bearing fruit trees and other small fruits; good well; close to Victoria. Terms.

JAMES BAY—Seven roomed house on car line, two blocks from post office; modern in every respect; can have gas.

$1,000—Seven roomed dwelling; bath, hot and cold water, including cooking range with connections; all in good order. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. ap18

$1,200—Seven roomed cottage, with stable; large lot, front and back entrance. Terms.

TO LET FURNISHED—A number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, $5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

9 ACRES on Cedar Hill road; A1 land and nearly all under cultivation; within 3 miles of Victoria, and has a good six roomed house on it. Terms if desired.

FARM—45 acres, 4 miles from Victoria, 22 acres cultivated; 5 roomed house and outbuildings; live stock and implements. Some of the best land in the district.

FARM TO RENT—Sixty-five acres, 6 under cultivation and 20 acres pasture; good house and outbuildings. ap13

$800—Farm, 40 acres, Cowichan District, 4 miles from railway station; small portion cleared and fruit trees planted; new 4 roomed house; good soil; good water.

FARM—Beautifully situated on Vancouver Island; ½ mile of water frontage; 30 acres under crop, which is tile drained and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard; 1 acre in garden; handsome modern dwelling; outbuildings; brooder house; $2,500 worth of live stock, implements and crop on hand; good fishing and shooting; only 3 miles from railway station. Price $12,500. Will subdivide in blocks to suit. Full particulars at office.

TO LET—Suite of rooms in Five Sisters' Block, lately occupied by Dr. Garesche. Reasonable rent.

$7,500—Farm beautifully situated, containing over 250 acres, 75 under cultivation; 6 roomed house, several barns, together with live stock and implements; some good bottom land not cleared. f22

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—5 acres, all cleared and fenced, beautifully situated, only 20 minutes from post office. Can be purchased as cheap as town lots in immediate vicinity.

SEVEN ACRES, chiefly cleared, also at sacrifice prices to close an estate. Will subdivide.

$850—Victoria West; cottage in good order, sewer and electric light; handy to car.

$1,600—James Bay. Modern 6 roomed cottage, corner lot, fruit trees, small fruits, etc., sewered.

ANOTHER ISLAND—Contains 65 acres, 6 acres cultivated, 20 acres in pasture; 3 roomed house, many outbuildings. $2,500. Steam launch, etc., for sale also.

FOR SALE—7 roomed modern dwelling, just off car line; sewer connections, bath and stable; good cellar; fruit trees, etc. Terms $1,350.

FOR SALE—Government street, near the Fountain, lots from $500 up. Easy terms.

WATER LOT—$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. $100 for lots 50x120; water lots $200 each. $10 cash, $10 per month; interest 4 per cent only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $400 each; well located. $50 cash, $10 per month.

SIMCOE STREET—Lot 60x240, all cleared, excellent soil; only $800.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. je16

THIRD STREET—$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FOURTH STREET—$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's Road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bedrock prices.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, $200 each.

ISLAND FOR SALE——A whole island for $500; 4 acres cultivated; 3 roomed house and outbuildings.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

TO LET—Warehouse, 40x75; basement, two floors and attic, electric elevator. Rent, $17.50 per month.

Quit "Wondering" about servants---the best are the ad.-reading kind ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

REAL ESTATE

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View St., opposite Main Entrance to Driard Hotel.

A FEW OF OUR SNAPS.

TWO FINE LOTS in the East End, near car line; $275.

THREE LOTS, with five cottages, stable, fruit, etc.; a splendid opportunity for investment; central location; only $2,500.

BEAUTIFUL new and modern bungalow; seven rooms, all conveniences; situate on Beacon Hill Park; only $2,750.

FINE HOUSE, 5 rooms; good stable, sewer, etc.; centrally located; a good place for anyone keeping a horse; sacrificed for $1,200.

DWELLING with two acres of young fruit orchard and small fruits, near Oak Bay; only $2,100.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, near Dallas road, James Bay; only $900.

GREAT SACRIFICE of forty-eight (48) beautiful city lots for $3,500.

FIVE AND A HALF ACRES of beautiful land in the city, for $3,500.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY REAL ESTATE. CALL AND SEE OUR LISTS.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

2½ ACRES in fruit; 7 room dwelling and stable; good water. Price $2,750.

9 ROOM DWELLING on two lots, James Bay. Price, $3,650.

COTTAGE—6 rooms, Esquimalt road. Price $2,300.

HOUSE—7 rooms, Esquimalt road; very choice modern home. Price $3,000.

50 ACRES in Cowichan Valley, 4 miles from Duncan, close to station; modern cottage, 7 rooms; barn, 8 stalls; poultry sheds; 8 acres cleared, 10 slashed; orchard. Price $2,650.

160 ACRES, within 4 miles Duncan, 15 cultivated, 20 slashed; soil red and black loam; ½ mile river frontage. Price $2,000.

5[illegible] ACRES in fruit, 2 miles from city; cottage and barn. Price, $2,400.

Matson & Coles

23 BROAD ST.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

A SNAP!—14 acres of A1 land, 5 miles from town, fronting on road and 5 minutes from railway station. Must be sold at once this week.

7 ACRES on Cadboro Bay; good land, beautiful site for a home; $3,200.

A PRETTY BUNGALOW on Menzies street, with nice garden; $3,500.

5 ROOMED HOUSE, with over ½ acre of land, outbuildings, good garden, orchard; $1,500.

13 ACRES, Lake Hill Estate; $3,000.

7½ ACRES of good land, 6 miles from town; $1,000.

5 ACRES, 6 miles from city; $625.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

86 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay avenue. For $3,000.

TO LET—Nice 5 roomed cottage, Rithet street; sewer connections. $14 per month, including water.

TO LET—7 roomed house, Stanley avenue; all modern conveniences. $18 per month

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE.

CORDOVA BAY—40 acres for sale; splendid site for residence and fruit farm; fine view of Bay and Islands. Only $1,000. Easy terms.

GOOD HOUSE and about 3 good acres of land, near OAKLANDS, $2,100.

ACREAGE at Cadboro Bay, $100 per acre.

TWO GOOD BUILDING LOTS on Camosun street; high elevation; $350 and $400.

NORTH PARK ST.—Lot 50x140, between Cook and Chambers streets; $500.

FOR RENT.

HUMBOLDT ST.—Large 7 roomed house, $18 per month.

SECOND ST.—Very nice 7 roomed house, $20 per month.

TO LEASE.

ELEVEN ACRES on the Burnside road, close to the car line, for a period of ten years.

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

2 ACRES—Cultivated; 8 roomed house; 56 fruit trees; $1,000.

10½ ACRES — Cultivated; 6 roomed dwelling; barn 50x14; 10 poultry houses; creek; $2,500.

25 ACRES—Lake district; 7 acres cleared; barn, stable, poultry houses, etc.; 5 roomed dwelling; $2,700.

SEAVIEW—Splendid building sites, just off Hillside avenue; $110 to $200 per lot.

24.34 ACRES—Cedar Hill road, all cleared and cultivated; $300 per acre. Will sell in 5 or 10 acre blocks.

18.68 ACRES—Cedar Hill road; $1,800.

A BARGAIN—Nine roomed house and 2½ lots (½ acre), all modern improvements, stable for 2 horses, cement walks; splendid location, and one of the best views to be had in Victoria; $4,500.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE and 2 lots, on corner; all modern conveniences; fruit trees, nice garden; James Bay. Only $3,150.

8 1-3 ACRES—6 miles out; good land, easily cleared. Only $75 per acre.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

$15,000 on business property; also sums from $500 upwards, on Improved Real Estate security at current rates of interest.

Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—A good dwelling house and large lot, close to Fort street car. Price $1,750. Apply Heisterman & Co. my6

FOR SALE—Lot 60x120, corner of Cook and Johnson; 2 cottages; all modern conveniences. Address Box 215 this office. d5

WANTED—CANVASSERS

WANTED—A canvasser part time for photo proposition. Room 32 Clarence Hotel. my11

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in yard, farm or garden can be made to yield $15 to $25 per week. Send stamp for Illustrated Booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. ap27

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Situation in office or store by a lady, experienced and capable of taking charge of a department. References. Box 23 Colonist. f23

WANTED—Position as nursemaid or nursery governess to children from two years upward (Esquimalt); light housework not objected to. Apply 60 Rae street. my1

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Bright young man with experience. Apply Paterson Shoe Co., Victoria, B. C. my13

WANTED—Reliable general maid; plain cooking, housework; good home and consideration; wages good. Apply 60 Rae street. my13

WANTED—A dark complexioned, medium weight lady, about 30 years of age, for housekeeping. 175 Colonist. my11

WANTED—An English lady requires an orphan (girl about 14) to give home and training; references of family required. Exceptional opportunity for a good girl. Apply 60 Rae street. my11

WANTED—Immediately, a capable general maid for plain cooking and housework; kind, considerate home (city); wages, $20 to $25, according to experience. Apply 60 Rae street. my11

WANTED—An experienced cook where other servants are kept; references required. Excellent wages. Apply 60 Rae street. my3

WANTED—A strong woman to attend invalid and do light housework. Apply 54 Fort street. ap18

WANTED—Maid for small family; plain cooking, light housework (James Bay). Wages $20 per month. Apply 60 Rae street. ap17

WANTED—Nurse for Vancouver family. One child. Salary $18. 74 Discovery, City.

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WANTED—A young man between 17 and 25 years, at Pacific Club. my13

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In 20 years on this Continent 60 fire insurance companies were forced to retire or absolutely failed, and we expect to hear of more failures as a result of this latest catastrophe.

This Company since establishment has paid out in losses over $140,000,000.

The payment of losses in San Francisco will not necessitate a reduction in the fire reserve, which total approximately $14,000,000. The Canadian Investments of over $8,000,000 will not be disturbed by the San Francisco loss, as all claims will be paid direct from London.

PEMBERTON & SON
AGENTS
45 FORT STREET

WHEN BUILDING

It is advisable to see that your electric fittings are O. K. and UP-TO-DATE, thereby saving money and making your home beautiful and artistic. For the very latest electric fittings go to

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.
29 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
COMPLETE LAUNCHES SUPPLIED.
H.1111

FATTEN YOUR HOGS

With Ground Grain at
$24 PER TON
Consisting of Barley, Corn and Wheat, th oroughly ground, which cannot fail to bring good returns. Try a sack.
SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

SYDNEY, B.C

SYLVESTER FEED CO., VICTORIA.

Gentlemen:—I take much pleasure in stating that my bread has improved 100 per cent. since using Calgary Hungarian, and will use no other in future. Yours very truly,
May 2nd, 1906. MRS. NUNFROY.

CARTRIDGES

Just arrived ex "Carnarvon Bay," a full line of Curtis and Harvey's
SMOKELESS DIAMOND and SMOKELESS AMBERITE
Cartridges for Trapshooting. The best smokeless cartridges in the world.
QUICK—REGULAR—CLEAN.
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Lty.
Agents for British Columbia.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

Expansion Is The Order Of The Day

And We Are Expanding.
OUR STORE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

THORPE'S SOFT DRINKS, all flavors, per doz.	$ .60
CANADIAN CLUB, in flasks, each	.50
CANADIAN CLUB, quarts, per bottle	1.00
KILMARNOCK SCOTCH, quarts, per bottle	1.00
WHITE ROCK LITHIA WATER, per doz.	1.60
STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY SYRUP, quarts, bottle	.35
JIME JUICE, quarts, bottle	.25

Carne's Up-to-Date Cash Grocery
Corner Government and Fort Streets. 'Phone 586

COMMITTEES REPORT EXCELLENT PROGRESS

A Splendid Outlook for Success of the Victoria Day Celebration.

The success of the Victoria Day celebration was practically assured at the meeting of the committee held last evening. Mayor Morley occupied the chair and other members present were Dr. Carter, L. Eaton, Chief Watson, Rev. W. W. Bolton, A. J. Dallain and Secretary Smart.

Communications were received from the transportation companies stating that round trip tickets for one fare would be allowed on their lines, good until the 27th.

Most Encouraging Reports have been received. Information that has been received from J. North, who is attending to the advertising of the celebration, contains nothing but good reports, and it is confidently expected that there will be more visitors in Victoria during the celebrations than ever before.

The following is the official programme as arranged to date:

Official Programme

Thursday, 24th, 9 a.m.—Gun club shoot at driving park.

No. 1. 10 singles; entrance $1, $10 added. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

No. 2. 15 singles; entrance $1.50, $15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 3. 20 singles; entrance $2, $20 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 4. 25 singles; 3 men team to shoot; open only to teams from any one city; entrance $6 per team, $30 added. Divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

No. 5. 10 singles and 5 singles reverse traps; entrance $1.50, $15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 6. 15 singles; entrance $1.50, $15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 7. Consolation, 10 singles; entrance $1, $10 added. Divided 60 and 40 per cent. For shooters having shot in three events or more, but who have not won more than fourth money.

No. 8. General average, prize $10. For shooter making highest average, having shot in all events except Nos. 4 and 7.

No. 9. Low average, prize $5. For shooter making lowest average, having shot in all events except No. 4.

Special event—15 singles; entrance $1. Amount of money added to be decided by the committee. Equitable division. Open to shooters having competed in two or more events.

9.30 a.m.—Junior lacrosse, Vancouver Argonauts vs Victoria West, at Oak Bay.

11 a.m.—Senior lacrosse, Vancouver vs. Victoria, at Oak Bay.

9.30 a.m.—Horse and automobile parade. The parade will form up on Upper Pandora street and from there will proceed by the way of Cook street to Yates, and down Yates to Douglas to Cormorant, down Cormorant to Government street, thence to the park; the parade will break up and the judging take place on the grounds near the college. The committee in charge of this section of the programme is Dr. Carter, J. H. Greer, L. Eaton, J. Morris, J. Barnsley, and Gordon Smith.

1. Best decorated automobile (touring).
2. Best decorated automobile (runabout.)
3. Best gentleman's saddle horse.
4. Best lady's saddle horse.
5. Best gentleman's jumper over hurdles.
6. Best lady's jumper over hurdles.
7. Best single horse (roadster) to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and to be judged as a roadster.
8. Best pair horses—roadsters (as above).
9. Best single horse (roadster), entire, in harness.
10. Best trotter or pacer, in harness.
11. Best single carriage horse, 15 hands and over, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle; horse to count 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent.
12. Best pair of carriage horses (as above).
13. Best single carriage horse, under 15 hands (as above).
14. Best draft horse, entire, in harness.
15. Best single draft horse and harness, 1,500 pounds and under; to be shown to dray or other appropriate vehicle.
16. Best pair of draft horses, in harness (as above).
17. Best single draft horse in harness, over 1,500 pounds (as above).
18. Best pair of draft horses in harness, over 1,500 pounds, to be shown to truck.
19. Best pair of horses in light delivery truck, as actually used in local delivery; horses to count 50 per cent., appointments 50 per cent.
20. Best horse and delivery wagon as actually used in local delivery; horse 50 per cent., appointments 50 per cent.
21. Best pair horses and delivery wagon as actually used in local delivery; horses 50 per cent., appointments 50 per cent.
22. Best express, single.
23. Best express, double.
24. Best horse and delivery cart.
25. Best pony under 14 hands, driven to an appropriate vehicle; pony to count 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent.
26. Best Shetland poney in harness
27. Best pair of Shetland ponies in harness.
28. Best calithumpian character, mounted or in vehicle.
29. Best decorated business wagon.
30. Best float in parade.
31. Automobile obstacle race.

1. One mile motorcycle race, open to all.
2. One mile runabout, not over 10 horse power.
3. One mile bicycle.
4. Two mile touring car, under 20 horse power.
5. Two mile touring car, over 20 horse power.
6. Pursuit race, open.
7. One mile against, stripped cars.
8. Match race—Pope, Toledo and Packard (Grey Wolf).
9. Four mile challenge race, Franklin against all comers.
10. Novelty race.
11. Obstacle race.
12. Reverse race.

2.30 p.m.—Regatta at the Gorge. Programme as follows:—

1. Double sculls, schoolboys' race—Open to boys actually attending school. Only one crew from each school to be allowed to enter.
2. Indian war canoes, 40 to 50 feet—Course around island and return.
3. Four-oared lapstreak amateur—Junior championship of British Columbia.
4. Skiffs, open, with lady coxswain—Double scull skiffs; outriggers and sliding seats barred.
5. Five-oared service, whalers—Course around Deadman's island, leaving it at the port hand, return to barge; about two miles. Open to army and navy regular forces.
6. Kloochman's race, working canoes only—Course from starters' barge, around buoy and return.
7. All-comers' race—Any sized boat, any number of oars.
8. Tandem canoe race—Ladies only.
9. Tandem canoe race.—Open.
10. Skiffs—Open to ladies, with gentleman coxswain.
11. Indian war canoes, under forty feet—Course around island and return.
12. Four-oared lapstreak—Amateur senior championship of British Columbia.
13. Klootchman's race—Five paddles, course from starters' barge around buoy and return.
14. Consolation war canoe race—Course around island and return.

3 p.m.—Baseball at Oak Bay, Fernwoods vs University of Washington.

9 p.m.—Fireworks at Beacon Hill.

Friday, 25th, 10 a.m.—Baseball, at Oak Bay, Fernwoods vs. University of Washington.

2 p.m.—Automobile races at Driving park.

8.30 p.m.—Band concert and display of fireworks at Gorge park.

God Save the King.

Saturday, 26th, 2.30 p.m. — Field Meet at Oak Bay under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., the programme being as follows:

One hundred yards dash.
Two hundred and twenty yards dash.
Four hundred and forty yards dash.
Half mile run.
One mile run.
One mile relay race.
Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle race.
Running high jump.
Running broad jump.
Putting 16lb. shot.
Throwing 16lb. hammer.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT won't cake. It is PURE—clean, dry crystals that disolve instantly. Perfect for the table.

Ramsay's Crackers are all good and always good. They are fresh, crisp and appetizing. Ask your grocer for

Empire Cream Sodas

Put up in 2 or 3 lb. sealed tins, each box containing full weight without including the package.

MUMMS CHAMPAGNE
PITHER & LEISER
Sole Agents
380

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS

Have held their place among other instruments in the acknowledged artistic class. They are better today than ever, embodying the latest ideas in modern pianoforte construction.

No detail in workmanship or material in a Gerhard Heintzman Piano is ever slighted.

Sold in Victoria only by
FLETCHER BROS.
93 Government Street

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by Robert Wood, Esq., will sell at his residence, 229 Yates St., corner of Cook St., on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16
AT 2:00 P. M.,
The Whole of His
New and Valuable
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

COMPRISING:

DRAWING ROOM—Very handsome Quartered Oak Writing Desk and Bookcase Combined, Quartered Oak Table, Morris Chair, 2 Oak Rockers, 1 Rattan Rocker, 1 Flower Stand and Jardiniere, 1 Upholstered Walnut Stool, Bed Lounge, Brussels Carpet 12x14, 2 Axminster Rugs, Pictures, Vases, Curtains, Poles and Blinds.

DINING ROOM—4 Oak Dining Chairs, 2 Oak Arm Chairs, Extension Table, Bed Lounge, Quartered Oak Sideboard, very handsome Oak China Cabinet, Brussels Square 12x14, Oak Occasional Tables, Rugs, Pictures, Flower Vases, Lamps, Blinds and Curtains.

BEDROOM I.—Quartered Oak Bedroom Set, Spring and Wool Mattress, Brussels Rug, Carpet, Office Desk with Drawers, Office Stool, Pigeon Holes, Oak Table, Toilet Ware, Rocker.

BEDROOM II.—Iron Bed, Wire and Wool Top Mattress, very handsome Quartered Oak Bureau with British plate glass mirror, quartered Oak Chiffonier, Carpet Square 6x8, Brussels Rugs, Oak Table.

KITCHEN—Albion Stove No. 8, Linoleum, Kitchen Table, Cooking Utensils, Chairs, Mats, etc.

BACK HALL—Japanese Screen, Brussels Carpet.

BATHROOM—British Plate Glass Mirror 32 inch by 36 inch, in Oak Frame, Linoleum.

PANTRY—Dinner Service, Afternoon Tea Set, Glassware, Cutlery, E.-P. Ware, Linoleum.

FRONT HALL—Very handsome Quartered Oak Hall Stand with beveled plate glass mirror, Cosy Corner with reversible hair cushions, handsome Axminster Square 8x10, Quartered Oak Table, British Plate Mirror in oak frame, Oak Framed Arm Chair, upholstered in dark green leather, Brussels Rug, Air-tight Heater, Spalding Pneumatic Punching Ceiling and Bag, Coal, Wood and other goods too numerous to mention.

Goods on view on Tuesday, May 15, at 2 p. m.

The Auctioneers L. Eaton & Co.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

THE BEST GOODS OBTAINABLE AT RIGHT PRICES
ARE TO BE FOUND AT THE BIG STORE

Latest Novelties in Belts

The "Amazon" patent, unbreakable Belt, the strongest belt made. This belt can be adjusted to any size. Colors: Black, red, tan, navy and brown; with fancy steel and metal trimmings. Prices, $1.75 to $3.25.

The "Court" expanding Belt is another correct thing in belts. Colors: Brown, black and navy kid. Price, $2.75.

White Pique Wash Belts, embroidered in white, black and colors. Price, 15c. each.

"Onandoff Dress Shields"

In the Shirtwaist Season, when you do not wish the trouble of sewing the shields into the waist, the "Onandoff" Dress Shield will meet your requirements. It can be slipped on and off in a minute without the necessity of a single stitch. Sizes, 2, 3 and 4. Prices, 25c., 30c. and 35c. pair.

White and Black Hat Wire, 5c. ring.

Summer Blouse Silks

"Mousseline de Sole," 20 inches wide. Colors: Light and dark resida, pink, hello, white, cream, nile green, light and mid brown. Price, 50c. yard.

23-inch Japanese Wash Silks, white ground with pink spot, white ground with navy spot, white with blue, white with nile, green and white, hello and white, white and cardinal, navy with small and medium spot, black with small and medium white spot. Price, 50c. yard.

23-inch All-White Silk in Broche and spots, new designs. Price, 50c. yard.

A large variety of stripes and checks in British Wash Silks, about 50 pieces in all, 20 inches wide. Price, 50c. yard.

Fancy French Taffeta, 21 inches wide; big assortment in medium and large checks; all the leading colors. Price, $1.25 yard.

21-inch small spot and stripe French Taffeta. Colors: Pink and white, blue and white, hello and white, light and mid grey. Price, $1.25 yd.

21-inch Fancy Louisine Silk, in nile and white, resida and white, champagne and white, light brown and white. Price, $1.00 yard.

Pongee Silks, the most serviceable silk for wash blouses:
28 inches, 50c.
34 inch, 75c.
34 inch, 85c.
28 inch, extra heavy, $1.25.
34 inch, extra heavy, $1.75.

China Silk in all colors, 20 inch, 25c.
China Silk in all colors, 27 inch, 40c.

Organdies at 25c Yd

Swiss Organdies, white ground, with floral and fancy design, 30 inches wide; 25c. per yard.

Swiss Spot Organdie Muslin, white ground, with fancy colored patterns; 25c. per yard.

White Swiss Organdie Muslin, with colored spots in blue, red, black and cream; 25c. per yard.

Material for Summer Upholstery and for making Slip Covers

Art Denims in cream and white grounds, reversible, 2 tones. Colors: Green, blue, pink and tan. Price, 35c. per yard.

Cream Denim with pink striped floral design. Price, 25c. per yard.

Parasols

Mercerized Sunshade with natural wood handle, in white, blue and red. Price, $1.00.

Silk and Mercerized Sunshades, with satin stripe border, bamboo handles. Colors: Mauve, brown, red, grey and pale blue. Price, $1.50.

Cotton Taffeta Sunshades, with fancy colored border, burnt wood handles. Colors: Mauve, pink and blue. Price, $2.00.

Merveilleux Silk Sunshades, with broom handle. Colors: Red, white, blue and mauve. Price, $2.50.

Bargains in Basement

"Universal" Food Choppers—for raw or cooked meat, vegetables and fruit; chop either fine or coarse, as desired, without mashing. Prices, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.65 each.

"Universal" Bread Makers, awarded gold medal at St. Louis exhibition, 1904. They are a household comfort wherever they are used. Kneading done in three minutes; 2 sizes:
Six loaves. Price, $2.50.
Ten loaves. Price, $3.00.

"Pyramid" Sectional Steam Cookers in three compartments, with separate valves. Will cook a big dinner and only take up 9 inches of stove space. They are wonders; 2 sizes. Price, $2.75 and $4.00 each.

Carpenter's Cabinet Work Bench for the young or old; made of maple wood; plain top with varnished case; 2 vises and compartments. Special Price, $22.50.

Stationery Dept. for Monday

2 boxes containing 24 sheets Paper and 24 Envelopes, parchment and vellum. Price, 25c.
6 packages Square Envelopes. Price, 25c.
7 packages No. 7 Business Envelopes. Price, 25c.
½ M. No. 7 Business Envelopes. Price, 50c.
Ledgers and Journals, about 200 pages. Price, 20c. each.
Day and Minute Books. Price, 20c. ea.
Exercise Books. Price, 20c. each.
Scribblers. 3 for 10c..
INK, MUCILAGE, PENS, PENCILS, ETC.

All the Latest Novels and Magazines will be found on our counters

Soaps

Another lot of genuine "Old Brown Windsor," at 25c. per doz.
Another lot of Special Oatmeal Soap, at 50c. per doz.
Another lot of Cleaver's Special Soap, at 3 cakes for 25c.
Another Lot of Fink's Violet Soap, at 3 cakes for 15c.
Talcum Powder, Dental Powders, Toilet Water and Perfumes.

Men's Spring Hats

It pays to be particular about your hat. It pays to buy where you are sure of right style and the intelligent service which insures perfect fit and the shape best suited to individual build and features.

You are sure of these when you buy here, and you are sure of the best quality for the price you pay. We know the grade of fur used in every hat we sell, and our large and growing business is sufficient incentive to those who make hats especially for us to give us unusual value. Prices, $1.50 to $7.50.

A Truly Great Artist
will use only
A Truly Great Piano.

This picture is a facsimile of the New Miniature Grand which has created such a sensation in musical circles, and which will be used at the ALBANI CONCERT on Tuesday Evening.

THE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO,
which has been and is universally acknowledged to be
CANADA'S HIGHEST GRADE PIANO,
is exclusively used by Mme. Albani in her Canadian Tours.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
PIANO SALON, 44 GOV'T ST., VICTORIA

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Preparations for Window Displays of Goods "Made in Victoria."

The executive of the Victoria Development and Tourist association are doing everything in their power to make the 24th of May fair a great and signal success and to extend it over the entire week. The response on the part of the merchants to the invitation to place their windows at the disposal of the committee for the purpose of exhibiting home manufactures has been of a generously spontaneous nature, and the demand for space on the part of manufacturers has likewise been satisfactory—in fact, it seems to be generally felt that it is incumbent upon all who have regard to their prestige as public-spirited business men to fall into line in this great and combined effort for the comon good of all, and that no one can, with due regard to his business future, allow himself to be isolated on this occasion. The secretary of the association is using every endeavor to impress upon all concerned the urgent necessity of intimating immediately, if not already done, the exact window space to be placed by merchants at his disposal, and on the other hand, by manufacturers to space required for their contribution to the fair. It is also desired particularly that manufacturers will sumount their exhibits with cards, which must prominently bear the legend, "Made in Victoria."

Excursion rates and a pleasant outing by steamer Iroquois, for particulars telephone 511.

HALL'S COMPOUND SYRUP —OF— HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is not only the finest tonic, it is also a builder up of brain and body for children and adults :: :: ::

SOLD ONLY BY
HALL'S CENTRAL DRUG STORE
N. E. COR. YATES & DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, B. C.
1086

TAKE NOTICE that I, William White, intend to apply at the next regular sittings of the Licensing Court to be held at the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail Liquor License now held by me for the premises known as the King's Head Saloon, in the City of Victoria, to Lorenzo Joseph Quagliotti.
May 8, 1906.
WILLIAM WHITE.
Witness: W. C. Moresby. my9

HARDAKER
AUCTIONEER
FRIDAY, 18TH,
2 P. M.

For convenience of sale I will remove to Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas St., and will sell without reserve,

Desirable and Almost New
Furniture
THE FURNISHINGS OF 2 COTTAGES.
WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE
TUESDAY, 15th
2:00 P. M.

We are instructed by Mr. J. Newcombe to sell at our salerooms,

58 BROAD STREET

On above date, all his
PRACTICALLY NEW
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Including: 2 Rattan Arm Chairs, Rattan Rest, Rattan Ottoman, Rattan Music Stand, Baskets, etc., Oak Cane Seat Rockers, Oak Cane Seat Chairs, very fine Velvet Couch, fine Oak Centre Table, 2 Lounges, 2 Extension Tables, very fine Iron Bedstead with Dominion Wire and Wool Mattress, splendid Oak Bureau and Washstand, Bedroom Suite, Separate Bureals, Woven wire and Box Mattresses, Child's Cot, Feather Pillows, Alex. Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, H. C. Quilt, Toilet Sets, Lace Curtains and Chenille Curtains (all new), Carpet Squares, Axminster Rugs, Tecumseh Rugs, Carpets, Matting, 29 yards of Cork Linoleum (new), 9 Kitchen Chairs, Kitchen Sideboard, 4 Tables, Ice-cream Freezer, fine Nickel Lamp, Hanging Lamps, Curtain Poles, Tap, Table Cover, large "New Model" Range, small Range and Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, Child's Dougle Seated English Go-cart.

MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS

Estate of GREEN, WORLOCK & COMPANY.

Dividend No. 2 will be paid by the Trustee at the office, No. 86 Government treet, to be occupied by the Northern Bank, on and after Thursday, the 17th instant, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., to the creditors who have proved their claim to be entitled to rank on the above Estate.

B. S. HEISTERMAN,
Trustee.
Victoria, B. C., May 11, 1906. my12

Second Section
Pages 11 to 20

The Daily Colonist.

Second Section
Pages 11 to 20

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of Drawing Room

BEFORE another week expires all who avail themselves of the privilege of being present at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening will have heard one of the greatest musical treats that it is possible for mortals to listen to. The celebrated Canadian diva, Albani, who is touring Canada under the patronage of the governor general of Canada, Earl Grey, and whose appearance here will be under the presidency of the lieutenant governor, who is honorary president of the Victoria Musical society, will then appear, accompanied by the following celebrated artists: Mlle. Eva Gauthier, Mr. Albert Archdeacon; Miss Adela Verne, Mr. Haydn Wood and Mr. Frank Watkins, to say nothing of the local chorus of one hundred voices which sing in the "Rose Maiden." To Mr. A. T. Goward is given the distinguished honor of taking the tenor solos in the "Rose Maiden" performance. It goes without saying that the Victoria theatre will be packed to the doors; in fact, already there is a very good house secured.

* * *

Mrs. W. W. B. McInnes, wife of the governor of the Yukon, who has been making her home here at the Dallas hotel, left on Friday, with her family, for Portland, where she expects to meet Governor McInnes. After a short stay there the governor will proceed north, but Mrs. McInnes will remain amongst friends in Portland for several weeks.

* * *

Rev. W. L. and Mrs. Clay returned on Thursday from Vancouver, where they spent a short enjoyable holiday amongst friends.

* * *

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church intend giving another of their popular teas, this time at the residence of Mrs. D. E. Campbell, Linden avenue, who has kindly offered her home for the occasion. The following well known vocalists will render a delightful programme, assisted by Mrs. Harry Young, who will give instrumental selections: Mrs. W. E. Green, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Gideon Hicks and Miss Charlotte Spencer. Ladies and gentlemen will all be welcome.

* * *

Rubin Goldmark, who, under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical club, will lecture on Wagner's "Parsifal" in the St. John's schoolroom on Friday evening, the 18th instant, comes very highly recommended. He is famed as a pianist, composer and lecturer. In the East he has held his audiences spellbound while he described in dignified and graphic language the supernatural scenes and situations of this wonderful musical drama. He illustrates upon the piano the majestic harmonies that give expression to the loftiest emotions. Mr. Goldmark lays stress on the character of "Parsifal," the guileless and innocent one, how love for the mother he lost in his childhood was the only emotion that Kundry, the temptress, could appeal to to move the young man. He gives his hearers a vivid and lasting impression of the stupendous achievement of this monarch of music and drama. The principal Leit motive which appear throughout the drama in the order of their appearance is as follows: "The Eucharist," "The Grail," "Faith," "The Lance," "Suffering," "The Promise, "The Gallop," "Kundry," "The Balm," "The Breeze," "Magic," "Klingsor," "The Flower Maidens," "Parsifal," "The Swan," "Herzeleide," "The Cry to the Saviour," "Plaint of the Flower Maidens," "Heregeleide's Grief," "Good Friday," "The Desert, "Explation," "The Second Form of the Desert" and "The Spell of Good Friday."

* * *

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Miles, in honor of her little daughter Lottie's birthday, entertained a number of her young friends. She was assisted in serving by Mrs. Anton Henderson and Miss Anna Henderson. After a pleasant time spent with games, etc., the company retired to the tearoom, where the tables were laden with many dainties and beautifully decorated with white lilac and narcissus. Here, too, the delicious birthday cake was cut and dispensed amongst the guests. The invited guests were Miss Wade, Miss Agnes Wade, Miss Stella Roberts, Miss May Shires, Miss Madeline Colbert, Miss Gladys Parker, Miss Eugene Jepson, Miss Vivian and Miss Bertha Colbert, Miss Bernice Kinsey, Miss Violet Watson, Miss Dorothy Watson, Miss Freida Watt, Miss Dorothy and Miss Madge Durick, Miss Susan McConnel, Miss Florence and Miss Bernice Angell, Masters Edgar Wade, Wilfred Morris, Douglass Parker, Fred Durick, Harry Angell, Walter, George and Stanley Miles.

The health talk to be given in Christ Church cathedral on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., by Mrs. Reynolds promises to be both interesting and instructive, as Mrs. Reynolds is well posted in the subject of physical culture, she having graduated in a Chicago university on that subject. Mr. Reynolds was a sufferer at the recent earthquake disaster in San Francisco, hence Mrs. Reynolds' need of patronage in this manner.

* * *

Mrs. James Dunsmuir, wife of the new lieutenant-governor, entertained on Wednesday at "Burleith" a number of ladies at the tea hour in honor of Mrs. W. M. Savage and Mrs. Dolphe.

* * *

Mrs. G. A. McTavish and the ladies of the aged women's home management are to be congratulated on the success of the at home which they gave on Friday afternoon in aid of that institution, at the residence of Mrs. McTavish. Mother Nature, as if in accord with the ladies in their charitable work, stopped the downpour of rain, so that a large number very generously patronized the function, insomuch that with the receipts from refreshments, ice-cream and home-made candy, together with donations, the amount of $60 was realized. The ladies desire to extend grateful thanks to all kind friends who assisted in anyway, especially the young ladies who were kept so busy serving, and those who rendered such a delightful musical entertainment. Of the former were the Misses McTavish, Miss Lollie Wilson, Miss Cecilia Helmcken, Miss Goodacre, Mrs. Ironside and Miss Mollie Henry, and the latter, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, who rendered several solos in her own most pleasing manner, and Mrs. Moresby, who also delighted the audience with several choice solos. Miss Jessie Potts very ably and acceptably gave several instrumental selections, and Mrs. W. R. Higgins acted the part of accompanist in her usual accomplished manner. Some are to be thanked for cash donations as follows: Mrs. Dunsmuir (Craigdarroch), A Friend of the Home, Mrs. Templeman, Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Mrs. F. H. Barnard, Mrs. C. F. Todd, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Miss Finlayson, Miss Cowper, Mrs. E. McQuade, Mrs. Chas. Kent, Mrs. T. Ellis.

* * *

Mrs. Nash, Pemberton road, left on Saturday in company with her sister, Mrs. W. W. B. McInnes, for Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Nash expects to remain at least three weeks with friends in Portland.

* * *

After a holiday of several weeks' duration spent here, which they thoroughly enjoyed, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Savage left on Thursday for their home in Winnipeg. They expect to return here in the early autumn and take up their residence at "Robleda," which property Mr. Savage purchased while here.

* * *

Hon. J. R. and Mrs. Stratton, the latter of whom has spent several weeks here, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond of Young street, and her sister, Mrs. J. T. McDonald of "Argyle," Oak Bay, leave on Monday for their home in Peterboro, Ontario. They are charmed with Victoria's many attractions.

* * *

The fourth concert given by the Ladies' Musical club in Waitt's hall on Saturday afternoon, the 4th instant, was well attended, and the programme fully as meritorious as some of the preceding ones. The numbers eliciting the greatest enthusiasm, however, were perhaps the opening quartette, "The Mill," by Brigham, and the closing trio in F major, by Neils Gade, for piano, violin and 'cello. The programme is as follows:

Quartette—"The Mill" ..... Brigham
Mrs. W. E. Green, Mrs. D. E. Campbell, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Gideon Hicks.
Piano Solo—"Fruhlingsrauschen" .... Sinding
Miss Colbett.
Song—"Love's Sorrow" ..... Schelly
Mr. Herbert Kent.
Piano Solo—"Fantasie Impromptu"... ..... Chopin
Mrs. Russell Boulton.
Song—Two Spring Songs:
(a) "The Seed Song"..... ..... Huntingdon Woodman
(b) "April Rain".Huntingdon Woodman
(c) "Love's Philosophy"...Bruno Huhn
Mrs. W. E. Green.
Trio in F major—Allegro, Allegro Vivace, Andante, Allegro con fuoco (for piano, violin and 'cello) ....Niels Gade
Mrs. Harry Young, Signor Claudio and Mr. Foote.
"God Save the King."

* * *

On the afternoon and evening of the 6th of June a novel sale of work, and tea will be given in the parlors of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Fancy and useful articles will be for sale by young ladies in Dutch costume, and tea served in a Japanese garden.

* * *

Mrs. Millard, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Elsie B. Millard, A. R. C. M., arrived from England on Friday evening, and will spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Chapman, of Menzies street. Miss Elsie B. Millard was a student resident at the Royal Alexandra college, London, where she completed her musical studies.

* * *

Mrs. Troup of "Tidaldean" was hostess on Thursday at an informal but delightful small beach party which she gave in honor of Mrs. J. M. Savage and Mrs. Dolph, the former of Winnipeg and the latter of Portland.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Pemberton, who left some weeks ago for a trip to Honolulu, arrived home on Wednesday. They had intended to make a somewhat extended visit in San Francisco, but arrived there to find the city in ruins, so journeyed to Portland instead and spent a week or two there.

* * *

On Wednesday Mrs. McCallum entertained a number of ladies at the tea hour in honor of Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Dolph.

* * *

Mrs. Conyers entertained at a charming five hundred party on Tuesday at her home, Cadboro Bay road, in honor of her sister-in-law, Miss Conyers, before her departure for her home in Bermuda. The tea room was sweet and beautiful with masses of narcissus, the drawing rooms with carnations and asparagus ferns. Miss Conyers assisted in serving at the close of the game. Pretty souvenirs were presented to the ladies making the highest scores, Mrs. J. A. Grant and Mrs. Crimp being the lucky ones. Some of those present were: Mrs. J. H. Greer, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Crimp, Mrs. J. A. Grant, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Whittier, Mrs. Ditchburn, Mrs. Blackett, Mrs. Alf Morris, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Adam, Miss Adam, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. (Capt.) Wm. Hughes, Mrs. B. Stapelton, Mrs. John Stapelton, Mrs. Stone, Miss Payne and some others.

* * *

Dr. A. T. E. McMicking returned last week from his trip to the Orient as medical adviser of the Athenian, and has resumed practice. Dr. McMicking is much the better for his sea voyage.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ricaby spent a few days at Duncan during the past week. They were guests at the Tzouhalem.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Savage, who for several weeks has been here enjoying Victoria's scenic and climatic attractions, as well as the charming hospitality of many of its lady citizens, on Tuesday was hostess at what was pronounced by all who were present to be one of the most enjoyable afternoons they ever spent. Mr. Steve White's new tally-ho was brought into requisition and a delightful drive taken around Beacon Hill park, Dallas road to Oak Bay golf links and thence up and down amongst the principal residential streets in that vicinity and back to the hotel drawing room, which they reached about the tea hour. During their absence skilful chefs had been at work there, and a long table beautifully decorated with fleur de lis, lilac, mauve and white, as well as dainty china and napery, to say nothing of the delicious refreshments thereon, was ready to receive them. Some of those who enjoyed the delightful function were Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow-Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. McCallum, Col. Anderson, Miss Cambie, Miss Rose, Mr. James Raymur, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Millar.

The Duchess of Albany, Princess Alexander of Teck and her child
— from the Sphere. —

Miss Ellen Terry at home — from The Sphere

London, May—At the close of the performance at His Majesty's theatre Friday night, at which Miss Ellen Terry had a remarkable reception, recalling the farewell benefit to Miss Nelly Farren, a pretty scene had been arranged for the presentation of the Playgoers' club's silver casket and an address in commemoration of the actress' jubilee. Mr. Beerbohm Tree, still in his Falstaff makeup, recited an ode of congratulation, at the close of which a dove fluttered down from the flies, carrying a scroll, which was taken by a dainty fairy, who presented it to the heroine of the evening.

The scroll contained a rhymned response, having recited which Miss Terry shook hands with Mr. Tree and, with great emotion, said her feelings would not allow her to express in words what she felt. Mr. Tree and a deputation of the Playgoers' Club then presented the casket, which is embellished in relief with pictures of Olympian games and places of public entertainment in Athens. The ceremony closed with a scene of notable enthusiasm.

Miss Terry's great success was won in 1878, when she played Ophelia in "Hamlet," with Sir Henry Irving.

Miss Terry is extremely popular with the English people, and her popularity in the United States is not much less than in England. When a committee was formed in London to organize a celebration of her jubilee, British and Americans, as well as the citizens of many Continental countries, responded heartily. The committee asked for shilling subscriptions, and in a short time 30,000 shillings ($6,000) were collected. Queen Alexandra sent a diamond and ruby pendant of great value, and actors from all over the world have assisted in making the celebration successful.

Miss Terry made her first appearance at the Princess theatre, London, on April 28, 1856, when, at the age of eight years, she played little Mamillius in Charles Kean's revival of "The Winter's Tale." Since that time she has risen to be the foremost living English actress and has portrayed many famous stage characters, both in this country and the United Stes, playing opposite the late Sir Henry Irving in his company for many years.

* * *

Mr. Bradley Dyne returned recently from the old country and has been a guest at the Tzouhalem hotel, Duncan, during the past week.

* * *

Since giving up their house, Capt. and Mrs. Brady have taken apartments at the Balmoral hotel, where they expect to remain until their departure for England, which will probably be during the coming week.

* * *

Major General and Mrs. Chapman, who, with their two children, were passengers from Australia on the Maheno, expect to leave today or tomorrow for Ottawa. While there they will be the guests of Sir Sandford Fleming. General and Mrs. Chapman are highly charmed with Victoria's attractions.

* * *

On Friday, the 4th instant, Mrs. Beaumont Boggs was hostess at an informal dance that proved very enjoyable to all who attended. It was given in honor of her niece, Miss McLure, of Vancouver. The supper room looked sweet in decorations of buttercups, which were grouped in masses about. The drawing rooms were done in white narcissus and lilacs, and were also very effective. The music, which was pronounced very fine, was supplied by Mr. Talbot.

* * *

Mrs. J. T. McDonald, "Argyle Terrace," Oak Bay, has kindly placed her home at the disposal of the ladies of the First Presbyterian church, who intend giving an "at home" there on Saturday, May 19th. O good musical programme will be forthcoming, and a pleasant afternoon is promised all who can make it convenient to attend.

* * *

Mr. J. A. Windsor, of Mount Tolmie, has his sisters, Mrs. W. Bradshaw and Mrs. C. H. Lester, of St. John's, Newfoundland, visiting him. Like all other eastern people, these two ladies are delighted with Victoria's climate and scenery.

* * *

Mr. J. S. Emerson, president of the Nanaimo Lumber company, spent several days in town during the past week. He stayed at the King Edward while here.

* * *

Victorians will be pleased to know that two lady citizens have come to the front in educational matters by editing a history and geograpy of British Columbia. I have reference to Miss Marie Lawson and Mrs. Rosalind Watson Young. The latter now resides in Atlin, but is claimed by Victoria. This work required an immense amount of painstaking labor, and the ladies are to be congratulated on the manner in which it has been accomplished.

* * *

The few friends of Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Williams who were privileged to meet them for a short time on Saturday on board the steamer Maheno at the Outer wharf were pleased to see them looking so well and happy after their several years' sojourn in Australia, where Dr. Williams has a thriving practice.

* * *

Mrs. (Capt.) Wallace Langley and Miss Rowe enjoyed a holiday trip to Seattle during the week before last.

* * *

Mrs. Hodge, of Nelson, is here enjoying an extended holiday with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Greer.

* * *

On Friday evening, the 4th instant, Mrs. Simpson's junior classes held a closing ball that was one of the most enjoyable events at the end of the season. The ball was opened by a jockey dance given by five little ladies. This was extremely pretty, as was also the Highland fling executed by Miss Kitten Roberts. This last was loudly encored. Following later was the Maypole and goblin dance, both of which were heartily enjoyed by the large audience. After the smaller folk departed, their grown-up friends kept up the pleasant amusement until the early hours. In the supper room, where refreshments were served to all, choice cut flowers adorned the different tables. The music was supplied by Miss Thain and Mr. Holman. Some of those present were the following: Mr. S. Walker, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Ralph Gibson, Miss Etheline Clearihue, Master Harry Yates, Master Barton, Miss Katie Smith, Masters Dalley and Percy Smith, Miss Edith Brown, Masters Tom and Charley Brown, Mr. Percy Brown, Misses Edna, Margaret and Mona Ricaby, Miss Emily and Miss Kathleen Shaw, Miss Nora and Miss Ruth Jones, Master Tom Jones, Mr. Harry Taylor, Miss Ethel Gibson, Miss Jaunita Sears, Miss Dorothy Kingham, Master Roland Kingham, Miss Norma Clark, Misses Elinor, Daisy and Anna MacDowal, Miss Frances Briggs, Miss Susette and Miss Viva Blackwood, the Collegiate boys, Master Wallace Courtney, Masters Jack and Jimmie Gray, Misses Helen, Guendidd and Billy Richardson, Miss Madge, Baby and Roy Innes, Misses Blanch, Maud and Master Edgar McB. Smith, Misses Nellie and Elsie Joule, Miss Ena Norton, Misses Katie and Jean McRae, Misses Gracie and Jean Cameron, Miss Ella Johns, Miss Dolly Duck, Miss Jay and Miss Phyllis Jay, Miss Belle Roberts, Miss Henry, Mr. Harold Eberts, Misses Ethelred and Dorothy McElhenny, Miss K. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Master Rogers, Master Darcy Rowe, Miss Dorothy and Jock Lucas, Miss Elsie Sparrow, Misses Marjory and Winnie Gregg, Miss Edith Church, Miss Victoria Wilde, Miss Genevieve Bone, Mrs. and the Misses Steele, Rev. Baugh Allen, Mrs. Allen, Miss Sybil and Masters Withelm and Cuthbert Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. George Shaw, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Wilson, Mr. Ralph Wilson, Miss Carrie Austin, Mr. Harry Austin, Miss Jessie McKay, Miss Bee Raymond, Miss Fell, Mr. Clearihue, Mrs. Stanley McB. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Yates, Miss Monteith, Mr. Jack Heyland, Miss Hickey, Miss Violet Hickey, Mr. E. P. Cooley, Mr. Roy Troup, Miss P. Drake, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Rebbeck, Mr. W. Rockfort, Mr. L. S. V. York, Mr. J. W. D. York, Mrs. Percy Brown, Mrs. Andrew Gray, the Misses Bone, Miss Justine Gilbert, Miss Laing, Miss Marjorie Belyea, Mrs. L. Belyea, Miss Rebbeck, Miss Beryl Moss, Mrs. Moss, the Misses Moss, Mr. Muskett, Miss Lillian Nicholles, Miss Muriel Nicholles, Mr. Frank White, Mr. T. White, Miss B. Fawcett, Miss O. Fawcett, Miss Constance Fawcett, Miss Hilda Simpson, Mr. George Yale Simpson, Mr. Fred White, Mr. Norman Seabrook, Miss Helen Goward, Mr. Goward, Mrs. Keast, Mr. E. McQuade, Mrs. McQuade, Mr. L. McQuade, Mr. Sydney Child, Mr. A. King, Mr. H. G. Dalby, Mrs. King, Miss Vivian Charleston, Mr. Joe Bridgeman, Mrs. Joule, Mrs. Harburger, Miss Harburger, Mrs. Sweet, Miss Mildred Sweet, Mrs. Gordon Smith, Miss Lena Chambers, Miss Gertie Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kent, Miss Marjorie Kent, Mr. Darrel Kent, Miss Foote, Miss Phoebe Foote, Mr. Godenrath, Miss Zoe Bucknam, Mrs. Anton Henderson, the Misses Henderson, Miss Hutchison, Miss Jennie Hutchison, Mr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith, Miss Norma Seabrook, Mr. Kenneth Raymur, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Brown, Mr. A. George, Mr. Jack Cambie.

* * *

Miss McLure, of Vancouver, who spent an enjoyable holiday here, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Beaumont Boggs, Alston street, returned home during the past week.

* * *

Miss Conyers, of Bermuda, who has spent the last two years in Victoria, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Conyers, Cadboro Bay road, left on Wednesday for Toronto, where she will remain with friends for several weeks, after which she will resume her journey to her home in Bermuda. Mr. Conyers accompanied his sister to the Terminal City and saw her safely on board the Imperial Limited.

* * *

On Tuesday Mr. J. H. Gray, engineer for the provincial government, accompanied by Mr. C. M. Roberts, of the lands and works department, left for the Skeena river to resurvey the district of the Bulkley valley.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Wilson, of Salt Spring island, arrived in town during the past week. They are guests of Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. King, Rae street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kearsey, of Wimbelts, England, are now in the city, reconnoitering before deciding where they will eventually make their home. It is quite probable that it will be in British Columbia. They are staying at the Angel hotel while here.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Baker Edy, the eminent Christian Scientist, has been presented with two handsome show horses, worth $6,000, by Mr. L. L. Temple, of Texarkana, as a recognition of her services in the above cause.

* * *

Mr. John Simpson, of Lancashire, England, is a recent arrival in the city. Mr. Simpson came to join the engineering staff of the steamer Princess May. He is making his headquarters at the Angel hotel while here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Oliver, the former of the steamer Victoria, spent part of their honeymoon in this city. They were guests at the Gordon hotel during the greater part of last week.

* * *

Mr. Dick Manguay, of Chemainus, was in town during the past week, a guest at Dr. Newcombe's, Dallas road.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hardisty, of Edmonton, are amongst the strangers visiting this city for a change of climate and scenery. Mr. and Mrs. Hardisty are staying at the Driard hotel.

* * *

Mr. Keyworth, Mr. G. B. Ridland and Mr. T. Sowerbutts are three young gentlemen from England who are here attending the Methodist conference. They are making their headquarters at the Angel hotel.

ASTOR-SHAW WEDDING.

Particulars of Swell Society Affair in London, Eng.

Landan, May—Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, of Virginia, and Mr. Waldorf Astor, eldest son of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, were quietly married at All Souls' church Langham place, London, at half-past two o'clock Thursday afternoon by the Rev. Francis Scott Webster, M. A., the vicar.

Neither Mr. William Waldorf Astor nor Mr. Langhorne respectively the fathers of the bridegroom nd bride, was present, both being too ill to attend the ceremony.

Only immediate relatives and intimate friends of the couple knew of the arrangements, so the congregation was small. It included the United States ambassador and Mrs. Reid, the staff of the American embassy, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins, sisters of the bride, and the Duchess of Roxburghe, Mr. Charles Dana Gibson led the bride to the altar and the bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Jacob Astor.

After the ceremony, which was the simple one of the Church of England, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor drove to the office of Mr. William Waldorf Astor on the Victoria Embankment, where Mr. Astor is lying ill, to receive his congratulations. Later a reception was held at the residence of Captain Drummond in Eaton place. Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor will spend their honeymoon at Ford Manor, Surrey, lent to them by Mr. and Mrs. Spender Clay. Later on they will go to the Continent.

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"The Helmet of Navarre"

BY BERTHA RUNKLE

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I.

A Flash of Lightning.

AT the stair-foot the landlord stopped me.

"Here, lad, take a candle. The stairs are dark, and, since I like your looks, I would not have you break your neck."

"And give the house a bad name," I said.

"No fear of that; my house has a good name. There is no fairer in all Paris. And your chamber is a good chamber, though you will have larger, doubtless, when you are Minister of Finance."

This raised a laugh among the tavern idlers, for I had been bragging a bit of my prospects. I retorted:

"When I am, Maitre Jacques, look out for a rise in your taxes."

The laugh was turned on mine host, and I retired with the honors of that enounter. And though the stairs were the steepest I ever climbed, I had the breath and the spirit to whistle all the way up. What mattered it that already I ached in every bone, that the stair was long and my bed but a heap of straw in the garret of a mean inn in a poor quarter? I was in Paris, the city of my dreams!

I am a Broux of St. Quentin. The great world has never heard of the Broux? No matter; they have existed these hundred of years, Masters of the Forest, and faithful servants of the dukes of St. Quentin. The great world has heard of the St. Quentins? I warrant you! As loudly as it has of Sully, and Villerio, Tremouille and Biron. That is enough for the Broux.

I was brought up to worship the saints and M. le Duc, and I loved and revered them alike, by faith, for M. le Duc, at court, seemed as far away from us as the saints in heaven. But the year after King Henry III was murdered, Monsieur came to live on his estate, to make high and low love him for himself.

In that bloody time, when the King of Navarre and the two Leagues were tearing our poor France asunder, M. le Duc found himself between the devil and the deep sea. He was no friend of the League; for years he had stood between the king, his master, and the machinations of the Guises. On the other hand, he was no friend of the Huguenots. "To seat a heretic on the throne of France were to deny God," he said. Therefore he came home to St. Quentin, where he abode in quiet for some three years, to the great wonderment of all the world.

Had he been a cautious man, a man who looked a long way ahead, his compeers would have understood readily enough that he was waiting to see how the cat would jump, taking no part in the quarrel lest he should mix with the losing side. But this theory jibed so ill with Monsieur's character that not even his worst detractor would accept it. For he was known to all as a hotspur—a man who acted quickly and seldom counted the cost. Therefore his present conduct was a riddle, nor could any of the emissaries from King or League, who came from time to time to enlist his aid and went away without it, read the answer. The puzzle was too deep for them. Yet it was only this: to Monsieur, honor was more than a pretty word. If he could not find his cause honest, he would not draw his sword, though all the curs in the land called him coward.

Thus he stayed alone in his chateau for a long, irksome three years. Monsieur was not of a reflective mood, content to stand aside and watch while other men fought out great issues. It was a weary procession of days to him. His only son, a lad a few years older than I, shared none of his father's scruples and refused point-blank to follow him into exile. He remained in Paris, where they knew how to be gay, in spite of sieges. Therefore I, the Forester's son, whom Monsieur took for a page, had a chance to come closer to my lord and be more to him than a mere servant, and I loved him as the dogs did. Aye, and admired him for a fortitude almost more than human, in that he could hold himself passive here in farthest Picardie, whilst in Normandie and Ile de France battles raged and towns fell and captains won glory.

At length, in the opening of the year 1593, M. le Duc began to have a frequent visitor, a gentleman in no wise remarkable save for that he was accorded long interviews with Monsieur. After these visits my lord was always in great spirits, putting on frisky airs, like a stallion when he is led out of the stable. I looked for something to happen, and it was no surprise to me when M. le Duc announced one day, quite without warning, that he was done with St. Quentin and would be off in the morning for Mantes. I was in the seventh heaven of joy when he added that he should take me with him. I knew the King of Navarre was at Mantes—at last we were going to make history! There was no bound to my golden dreams, no limit to my future.

But my house of cards suffered a rude tumble, and by no hand but my father's. He came to Monsieur, and, presuming on an old servitor's privilege, begged him to leave me at home.

"I have lost two sons in Monsieur's service," he said: "Jean, hunting in the forest, and Blaise, in the fray at Blois. I have never grudged them to Monsieur. But Felix is all I have left."

Thus it came about that I was left behind, hidden in the hay-loft, when my duke rode away. I hould not watch his going.

Though the days passed drearily, yet they passed. Time does pass, at length, even when one is young. It was July. The King of Navarre had moved up to St. Denis, in his siege of Paris, but most folk thought he would never win the city, the hotbed of the League. Of M. le Duc we heard no word till, one night, a chance traveler, putting up at the inn in the village, told a startling tale. The Duke of St. Quentin, though known to have been at Mantes and strongly suspected of espousing Navarre's cause, had ridden calmly into Paris and opened his hotel! It was madness—madness sheer and stark. Thus far his religion had saved him, yet any day he might fall under the swords of the Leaguers.

My father came, after hearing this tale, to where I was lying on the grass, the warm summer night, thinking hard thoughts of him for keeping me at home and spoiling my chances in life. He gave me straightway the whole of the story. Long before it was over I had sprung to my feet.

"Do you still wish to join M. le Duc?" he said.

"Father!" was all I could gasp.

"Then you shall go," he answered. That was not bad for an old man who had lost two sons for Monsieur!

I set out in the morning, light of baggage, purse, and heart. I can tell naught of the journey, for I heeded only that at the end of it lay Paris. I reached the city one day at sundown, and entered without a passport at the St. Denis gate, the warders being hardly so strict as Mayenne supposed. I was dusty, foot-sore, and hungry, in no guise to present myself before Monsieur; wherefore I went no farther that night than the inn of the Amour de Dieu, in the Rue des Coupejarrets.

Far below my garret window lay the street—a trench between the high houses. Scarce eight feet off loomed the dark wall of the house opposite. To me, fresh from the wide woods of St. Quentin, it seemed the desire of Paris folk to outhuddle in closeness the rabbits in a warren. So ingenious were they at contriving to waste no inch of open space that the houses, standing at the base but a scant street's width apart, ever jutted out farther at each story till they looked to be fairly toppling together. I could see into the windows up and down the way; see the people move about within; hear opposite neighbors call to each other. But across from my aery were no lights and no people, for that house was shuttered tight from attic to cellar, its dark front as expressionless as a blind face. I marveled how it came to stand empty in that teeming quarter.

Too tired, however, to wonder long, I blew out the candle, and was asleep before I could shut my eyes.

Crash! Crash! Crash!

I sprang out of bed in a panic, thinking Henry of Navarre was bombarding Paris. Then, being fully roused, I perceived that the noise was thunder.

From the window I peered into floods of rain. The peals died away. Suddenly came a terrific lightning-flash, and I cried out in astonishment. For the shutter opposite was open, and I had a vivid vision of three men in the window.

Then all was dark again, and the thunder shook the roof.

I stood straining my eyes into the night, waiting for the next flash. When it came it showed me the window barred as before. Flash followed flash; I winked the rain from my eyes and peered in vain. The shutter remained closed as if it had never been opened. Sleep rolled over me in a great wave as I groped my way back to bed.

"My blade buried itself in the side of the basket."

II.

At the Amour de Dieu.

When I woke in the morning, the sun was shining broadly into the room, glinting in the little pools of water on the floor. I stared at them, sleepy-eyed, till recollection came to me of the thunder-storm and the open shutter and the three men. I jumped up and ran to the window. The shutters opposite were closed; the house just as I had seen it first, save for the long streaks of wet down the wall. The street below was one vast puddle. At all events, the storm was no dream, as I half believed the vision to be.

I dressed speedily and went downstairs. The inn room was deserted save for Maitre Jacques, who, with heat, demanded of me whether I took myself for a prince, that I lay in bed till all decent folk had been hours about their business, and then expected breakfast. However, he brought me a meal, and I made no complaint that it was a poor one.

"You have strange neighbors in the house opposite," said I.

He started, and the thin wine he was setting before me splashed over on the table.

"What neighbors?"

"Why, those who close their shutters when other folks would keep them open, and open them when others keep them shut," I said airily. "Last night I saw three men in the window opposite mine."

He laughed.

"Aha, my lad, your head is not used to our Paris wines. That is how you came to see visions."

"Nonsense," I cried, nettled. "Your wine is too well watered for that, let me tell you, Maitre Jacques."

"Then you dreamed," he said huffily. "The proof is that no one has lived in that house these twenty years."

Now, I had plenty to trouble about without troubling my head over night-hawks, but I was vexed with him for putting me off. So, with a fine conceit of my own shrewdness, I said:

"If it was only a dream, how came you to spill the wine?"

He gave a keen glance, and then, with a look round to see that no one was by, leaned across the table, up to me.

"You are sharp as a gimlet," said he. "I see I may as well tell you first as last. Marry, an you will have it, the place is haunted."

"Holy Virgin!" I cried, crossing myself.

"Aye. Twenty years ago, in the great massacre—you know naught of that: you were not born, I take it, and, besides, are a country boy. But I was here, and I knew. A man dared not stir out of doors that dark day. The gutters ran blood."

"And that house—what happened in that house?"

"Why, if was the house of a Huguenot gentleman, M. de Bethune," he answered, bringing out the name hesitatingly in a low voice. "They were all put to the sword—the whole household. It was Guise's work. The Duc de Guise sat on his white horse, in this very street here, while it was going on. Parbleau! that was a day."

"Mon dieu! yes."

"Well, that is an old story now," he resumed in a different tone. "One-and-twenty years ago, that was. Such things don't happen now. But the people, they have not forgotten; they will not go near that house. No one will live there."

"And have others seen as well as I?"

"So they say. But I'll not let it be talked of on my premises. Folk might get to think them too near the haunted house. 'T is another matter with you, though, since you have had the vision."

"There were three men," I said, young men in sombre dress—"

"M. de Bethune and his cousins. What further? Did you hear shrieks?"

"There was naught further," I said, shuddering. "I saw them for the space of a lightning-flash, plain as I see you. The next minute the shutters were closed again."

"'T is a marvel," he answered gravely. "But I know what has disturbed them in their graves, the heretics! It is that they have lost their leader."

I stared at him blankly, and he added:

"Their Henry of Navarre."

"But he is not lost. There has been no battle."

"Lost to them," said Maitre Jacques, "when he turns Catholic."

"Oh!" I cried.

"Oh!" he mocked. "You come from the country; you don't know these things."

"But the King of Navarre is too stiff-necked a heretic!"

"Bah!" Time bends the stiffest neck. Tell me this: for what do the learned doctors sit in council at Mantes?"

"Oh," said I, bewildered, "you tell me news, Maitre Jacques."

"If Henry of Navarre be not a Catholic before the month is out, spit me on my own jack," he answered, eyeing me rather keenly as he added:

"It should be welcome news to you."

Welcome was it; it made plain the reason of Monsieur's change of base. Yet it was my duty to be discreet.

"I am glad to hear of any heretic coming to the faith," I said.

"Pshaw!" he cried. "To the devil with pretences! 'T is an open secret that your patron has gone over to Navarre."

"I know naught of it."

"Well, pardieu; my Lord Mayenne does, then. If when he came to Paris M. de St. Quentin counted that the League would not know his parleyings, he was a fool."

"His parleyings?" I echoed feebly.

"Aye, the boy in the street knows he has been with Navarre. For, mark you, all France has been wondering these many months where St. Quentin was coming out. His movements do not go unnoted like a yokel's. But, i' faith, he is not dull; he understands that well enough. Nay, 't is my belief he came into the city in pure effrontery to show them how much he dared. He is a bold blade, your duke. And, mon dieu! it had its effect. For the Leaguers have been so agape with astonishment ever since that they have not raised a finger against him."

"Yet you do not think him safe?"

"Safe, you say? Safe! Pardieu! if you walked into a cage of lions, and they did not in the first instance eat you, would you therefore feel safe? He was stark mad to come to Paris. There is no man the League hates more, now they know they have lost him, and no man they can afford so ill to spare to King Henry. A great Catholic noble, he would be meat and drink to the Bearnais. He was mad to come here."

"And yet nothing has happened to him."

"Verily, fortune favors the brave. No, nothing has happened—yet. But I tell you true, Felix, I had rather be the poor innkeeper of the Amour de Dieu than stand in M. le St. Quentin's shoes."

"I was talking with the men here last night," I said. "There was not one but had a good word for Monsieur."

"Aye, so they have. They like his pluck. And if the League kills him it is quite on the cards that the people will rise up and make the town lively. But that will not profit M. le St. Quentin if he is dead."

I would not be dampened, though, by an old croaker.

"Nay, maitre, if the people are with him, the League will not dare—"

"There you fool yourself, my springald. If there is one thing which the nobles of the League neither know nor care about it is what the people think. They sit wrangling over their French League and their Spanish League, their kings and their princesses, and they give no heed at all to us—us, the people. But they will find out their mistake. Some day they will be taught that the nobles are not all of France. There will come a reckoning when more blood will flow in Paris than ever flowed on St. Bartholomew's day. They think we are chained down, do they? Pardieu! there will come a day!"

I scarcely knew the man; his face was flushed, his eyes sparkling as if they saw more than the common room and mean street. But as I stared the glow faded, and he said in a lower tone:

"At least, it will happen unless Henry of Navarre comes to save us from it. He is a good fellow, this Navarre."

"They say he can never enter Paris."

"They say lies. Let him but leave his heresies behind him and he can enter Paris tomorrow."

"Mayenne does not think so."

"No; but Mayenne knows little of what goes on. He does not keep an inn in the Rue Coupejarrets."

He stated the fact so gravely that I had to laugh.

"Laugh if you like; but I tell you, Felix Broux, my lord's council chamber is not the only place where they make kings. We do it, too, we of the Rue Coupejarrets."

"Well," said I, "I leave you, then, to make kings. I must be off to my duke. What's the scot, maitre?"

He dropped the politician, and was all innkeeper in a second.

"A crown!" I cried in indignation. "Do you think I am made of crowns? Remember, I am not yet Minister of Finance."

"No, but soon will be," he grinned. "Besides, what I ask is little enough, God knows. Do you think food is cheap in a siege?"

"Then I pray Navarre may come soon and end it."

"Amen to that," said old Jacques, quite gravely. "If he comes a Catholic it cannot be too soon."

I counted out my pennies with a last grumble.

"They ought to call this the Rue Coupebourses."

He laughed; he could afford to, with my silver jingling in his pouch. He embraced me tenderly at parting, and hoped to see me again at his inn. I smiled to myself; I had not come to Paris—I—to stay in the Rue Coupejarrets!

III.

M. le Duc Is Well Guarded.

I stepped out briskly from the inn, pausing now and again to inquire my way to the Hotel St. Quentin, which stood, I knew, in the Quartier Marais, where all the grand folk lived. Once I had found the broad, straight Rue St. Denis, all I need do was to follow it over the hill down to the river bank; my eyes were free, therefore, to stare at all the strange sights of the great city—markets and shops and churches and prisons. But most of all did I gaze at the crowds in the streets. I had scarce realized there were so many people in the world as passed me that summer morning in the Town of Paris. Bewilderingly busy and gay the place appeared to my country eyes, though in truth at that time Paris was at its very worst, the spirit being well-nigh crushed out of it by the sieges and the iron rule of the Sixteen.

I know little enough of politics, and yet I was not so dull as not to see that great event must happen soon. A crisis had come. I looked at the people I passed who were going about their business so tranquilly. Every one of them must be either Mayenne's man, or Navarre's. Before a week was out these peaceable citizens might be using pikes for tools and exchanging bullets for good mornings. Whatever happened, here was I in Paris in the thick of it! My feet fairly danced under me; I could not reach the hotel soon enough. Half was I glad of Monsieur's danger, for it gave me chance to show what stuff I was made of. Live for him, die for him—whatever fate could offer I was ready for.

The hotel, when at length I arrived before it, was no disappointment. Here one did not wait till midday to see the sun; the street was of decent width, and the houses held themselves back with reserve, like the proud gentlemen who inhabited them. Nor did one here regret his possession of a nose, as he was forced to do in the Rue Coupejarrets.

Of all the mansions in the place, the Hotel St. Quentin was, in my opinion, the most imposing; carved and ornamented and stately, with gardens at the side. But there was about it none of that stir and liveliness one expects to see about the houses of the great. No visitors passed in or out, and the big iron gates were shut, as if none were looked for. Of a truth, the persons who visited Monsieur these days preferred to slip in by the postern after midnight, as if there had never been a time when they were proud to be seen in his hall.

Beyond the grilles a sentry, in the green and scarlet of Monsieur's men-at-arms, stood on guard, and I called out to him boldly.

He turned at once; then looked as if the sight of me scarce repaid him.

"I wish to enter, if you please," I said. "I am come to see M. le Duc."

"You?" he ejaculated, his eye wandering over my attire, which, none of the newest, showed signs of my journey.

"Yes, I," I answered in some resentment. "I am one of his men."

He looked me up and down with a grin.

"Oh, one of his men! Well, my man, you must know M. le Duc is not receiving today."

"I am Felix Broux," I told him.

"You may be Felix anybody for all it avails; you cannot see Monsieur."

"Then I will see Vigo." Vigo was Monsieur's Master of Horse, the staunchest man in France. This sentry was nobody, just a common fellow picked up since Monsieur left St. Quentin, but Vigo had been at his side these twenty years.

"Vigo, say you! Vigo does not see street boys."

"I am no street boy," I cried angrily. "I know Vigo well. You shall smart for flouting me, when I have Monsieur's ear."

"Aye, when you have! Be off with you, rascal. I have no time to bother with you."

"Imbecile!" I sputtered. But he had turned his back on me and resumed his pacing up and down the court.

"Oh, very well for you, monsieur," I cried out loudly, hoping he could hear me. "But you will laugh t' other side of your mouth by and by. I'll pay you off."

It was maddening to be halted like this at the door of my goal; it made a fool of me. But while I debated whether to set up an outcry that would bring forward some officer with more sense than the surly sentry, or whether to seek some other entrance, I became aware of a sudden bustle in the courtyard, a narrow slice of which I could see through the gateway. A page dashed across; then a pair of flunkeys passed. There was some noise of voices and, finally, of hoofs and wheels. Half a dozen men-at-arms ran to the gates and swung them open, taking their stand on each side. Clearly, M. le Duc was about to drive out.

A little knot of people had quickly collected—sprung from between the stones of the pavement, it would seem—to see Monsieur emerge.

"He is a bold man," I heard one say, and a woman answer, "Aye, and a handsome," ere the heavy coach rolled out of the arch.

I pushed myself in close to the guardsmen, my heart thumping in my throat now that the moment had come when I should see my Monsieur. At the sight of his face I sprang boldly up on the coach step, crying, all my soul in my voice, "Oh, Monsieur! M. le Duc!"

Monsieur looked at me coldly, blankly, without a hint of recognition. The next instant the young gentleman beside him sprang up and struck me a blow that hurled me off the step. I fell where the ponderous wheels would have ended me had not a guardsman, quick and kind, pulled me out of the way. Some one shouted, "Assassin!"

"I am no assassin," I cried; "I only sought to speak with Monsieur."

"He deserves a hiding, the young cur," growled my foe, the sentry. "He's been pestering me this half hour to let him in. He was one of Monsieur's men, he said. Monsieur would see him. Well, we have seen how Monsieur treats him!"

"Faith, no," said another. "We have only seen how our young gentleman treats him. Of course he is too proud and dainty to let a common man so much as look at him."

They all laughed; the young gentleman seemed no favorite.

"Parbleu! that was why I drew him from the wheels, because he knocked him there," said my preserver. "I don't believe there's any harm in the boy. What meant you, lad?"

"I meant no harm," I said, and turned sullenly off up the street. This, then, was what I had come to Paris for—to be denied entrance to the house, thrown under the coach wheels, and threatened with a drubbing from the lackeys!

For three years my only thought had been to serve Monsieur. From waking in the morning to sleep at night, my whole life was Monsieur's. Never was duty more cheerfully paid. Never did acolyte more throw his soul into his service than I into mine. Never did lover hate to be parted from his mistress more than I from Monsieur. The journey to Paris had been a journey to Paradise. And now, this!

Monsieur had looked me in the face and not smiled; had heard me beseech him and not answered—not lifted a finger to save me from being mangled under his very eyes. St. Quentin and Paris were two very different places, it appeared. At St. Quentin Monsieur had been pleased to take me into the chateau and treat me to more intimacy than he accorded to the high-born lads, his other pages. So much the easier, then, to cast me off when he had tired of me. My heart seethed with rage and bitterness against Monsieur, against the sentry, and, more than all, against the young Comte de Mar, who had flung me under the wheels.

I had never before seen the Comte de Mar, that spoiled only son of M. le Duc's, who was too fine for the country, too gay to share his father's exile. Maybe I was jealous of the love his father bore him, which he so little repaid. I had never thought to like him, St. Quentin though he were; and now that I saw him I hated him. His handsome face looked ugly enough to me as he struck me that blow.

I went along the Paris streets blindly, the din of my own thoughts louder than all the noises of the city. But I could not remain in this trance forever, and at length I woke up two unpleasant facts: first, I had no idea where I was, and, second, I should be no better off if I knew.

Never, where there remained in me the spirit of a man, would I go back to Monsieur; never would I serve the Comte de Mar. And it was equally obvious that never, so long as my father retained the spirit that was his, could I return to St. Quentin with the account of my morning's achievements. It was just here that, looking at the business with my father's eyes, I began to have a suspicion that I had behaved like an insolent young fool. But I was still too angry to acknowledge it.

Remained, then, but one course—to stay in Paris, and keep from starvation as best I might.

My thrifty father had not seen fit to furnish me any money to throw away in the follies of the town. He had calculated closely what I should need to take me to Monsieur, with a little margin for accidents; so that, after paying Maitre Jacques, I had hardly two pieces to jingle together.

For three years I had browsed my fill in the duke's library; I could write a decent letter both in my own tongue and in Italian, thanks to Father Francesco, Monsieur's Florentine confessor, and handle a sword none so badly, thanks to Monsieur; and I felt that it should not be hard work to pick up a livelihood. But how to start about it I had no notion, and finally I made up my mind to go and consult him whom I now called my one friend in Paris, Jacques, the innkeeper.

'Twas easier said than done. I had strayed out of the friendly Rue St. Denis into a network of dark and narrow ways that might have been laid out by a wily old stag with the dogs hot on him, so did they twist and turn and double on themselves. I could make my way only at a snail's pace, asking new guidance at every corner. Noon was long past when at length I came on laggard feet around the corner by the Amour de Dieu.

Pet was it not fatigue that weighted my feet, but pride. Though I had resolved to seek out Maitre Jacques, still 'twas a hateful thing to enter as suppliant where I had been the patron. I had paid for my breakfast like a lord, but I should have to beg for my dinner. I had bragged of Monsieur's fondness, and I should have to tell how I had been flung under the coach wheels. My pace slackened to a stop. I could not bring myself to enter the door. I tried to think how to better my story, so to tell it that it should redound to my credit. But my invention stuck in my pate.

As I stood striving to summon up a jaunty demeanor, I found myself gazing straight at the shuttered house, and of a sudden my thoughts shifted back to my vision.

Those murdered Huguenots, dead and gone ere I was born, had appeared to me as plain as the men I passed in the street. Though I had beheld them but the space of a lightning-flash, I could call up their faces like those of my comrades. One, the nearest me, was small, pale, with pinched, sharp face, somewhat rat-like. The second man was conspicuously big and burly, black-haired and bearded. The third and youngest—all three were young—stood with his hand on Blackbeard's shoulder. He, too, was tall, but slenderly built, with clear-cut visage and fair hair gleaming in the glare. One moment I saw them, every feature plain; the next they had vanished like a dream.

(To be continued.)

A MILLION NEEDLES

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George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW

HAD TO GO AND SEE WILLOUGHBY

IN undertaking a trip to foreign parts I have had two objects in view.

(a) To strengthen and more-closely cement our friendly relations with foreign Powers—I to furnish the cement.

(b) To reform things in general over here.

I found that there was no opening for a real reformer in the U. S. A., inasmuch as the magazines were upsetting municipal rings, cornering the Beef Trust and camping on the trail of every corporation that seemed to be making money. I said:—"If I wish to make a ten strike as a reformer I must seek new fields."

So I decided to flit through Europe and spend all the time I could spare from dodging table d'hote dinners to bolstering up and regulating the consular service.

In writing today about the happy experience of an American consul I am following the advice of a friend who urged me to send some letters back home.

"Don't put in too much about your travels," he said, "people have read about European travel until they know Munich better than they do Montana. Whenever the opportunity presents itself write something entirely irrelevant—something that has nothing to do with anything particular. The less you say about foreign countries the better you will please your readers, and if you can arrange to write a series of letters in which no reference is made to either Europe or Africa who knows but what you will score a hit?"

With no desire to boast of my accomplishments, I feel that up to date I have followed instructions rather closely If any dates, statistics or useful information have crept into these communications it is through oversight and not by intention.

In writing from Paris the natural impulse is to describe Napoleon's tomb and tell how the Champs Elysees runs right out to the Arc de Triomphe and then cuts through the Bois de Boulogne. Fearing that this subject matter has been touched upon by other visitors, I shall disregard Paris and go straight to my task of reforming the consular service.

To begin with, usually the American consul is all right in his place, but his place is at home. Overpaid, possibly, but he does his best to earn his $800 per annum. If he kept all the money that he handled in the course of a year he couldn't be a really successful grafter. He finds himself plumped down in a strange country. About the time that he begins to learn the language and has saved up enough money to buy evening clothes he is recalled and goes back home with a "dress suit" on his hands. Take the case of Mr. Eben Willoughby, of Michigan. It is a simple narrative, but it will give you a line on the shortcomings of our consular service, and it will carry its own moral.

"Old Man" Willoughby, as he was known at home, owned and edited a successful daily paper on the outskirts of Michigan pine belt. He was a wheel horse in the party and for forty years had supported the caucus nominees. The aspiring politician who wished to go to Congress had to go and see Willoughby with his hat in his hand. He helped to make and unmake United States Senators and was consulted regarding appointments. But he never had asked anything for himself. His two boys went to college at Ann Harbor, and when the younger came home with his degree and began to take a hand in running the paper Mr. Willoughby found himself, for the first time in his life, relieved of wearing responsibilities. He was well fixed financially and still in the prime of life—not due to retire permanently, but ready to take it easy. For years he had nursed a vague desire to travel beyond the limits of his native land. Mrs. Willoughby, who in the home circle was known as "Ma," was a devotee of the Chautanqua Circle, and she, too, had an ambition born of much reading to pack up and go somewhere. The family doctor said that a visit to some milder climate, far from the rigors of northern winter, would be a positive benefit to her.

So Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby began to study the atlas. One of the sons suggested to "Old Man" Willoughby that he could take a trip to an attractive southern country at the minimum expense by securing an appointment as consul. And, of course, apart from the financial advantage, there would be the glory of representing a great nation and hoisting the flag over a benighted foreign population. The suggestion appealed very strongly to Mr. Willoughby. He wrote to the Congressman and the Senator and wanted to know if there was a vacancy—salary no object, but he would like to go into a mild and equable climate where he could pick cocoanuts.

His friends at Washington simply overturned the State Department in their eagerness to give him what he wanted. They discovered that there was somewhere on the map a city called Gallivancia. It was down by the southern seas—the abode of perpetual summer and already enjoying a preliminary boom as a resort. The acting consul had been a British subject. The pay was so small that no enterprising American had wanted the job. "United States consul at Gallivancia" reverberated pleasantly in the imagination of Mr. Willoughby. He told his friends at Washington to go after the place, and in less than no time his daily paper announced that he had "accepted" the appointment.

The politicians represented to the State Department that Mr. Willoughby was a sturdy patriot of unimpeachable character and great ability—all of which was true. They might have added that he would be just as much at home in Gallivancia as a polar bear would be on India's coral strand.

The news of his appointment gave one section of Michigan the trembles for several days, and the Willoughby family was bathed in a new importance. Mrs. Willoughby was given a formal farewell by the ladies of the congregation assembled in the church parlors. Mr. Willoughby was presented with a jeweled badge by the members of his lodge and the band serenaded him the night before he went away.

He and "ma" stood on the back platform and gazed with misty eyes at the flutter of handkerchiefs on the station platform until the train swung around a curve and they found themselves headed straight for Gallivancia and glory. Both of them felt a little heart-achy and dubious, but it was too late to back out. At New York they boarded a ship and after several days of unalloyed misery they landed at Gallivancia.

Now, Gallivancia is the make-believe capital of a runt of an island having no commercial or other importance. No matter where an island may be dropped down, some nation must grab it and hold it for fear that some other nation will take charge of it and pay the expenses. That is why Gallivancia had a governor general and a colonel in command, and the Right Honorable Skipper of the gunboat and a judge and a cluster of foreign consuls. The men had a club at which whiskey and water could be obtained, unless the bottle happened to be empty. The women exchanged calls and gave formal dinners and drove about in rickety little victorias with terrified natives in livery perched upon the box. The lines of social precedence were closely drawn. At a dinner party the wife of the governor preceded the wife of the military commander who, in turn, queened it over the wife of the gunboat, who looked down upon the wife of the magistrate, and so on. The women smoked cigarettes and gambled at bridge, while every man who had won a medal at a shooting match pinned it on his coat when he went to a ball. It was a third-rate copy of court life, but these small dignitaries went through the motions and got a lot of fun out of it in one way and another. If we cannot afford a social position that is real ivory the next best thing is to get one that is celluloid. It had all the intricate vices of a true nobility without the bona fide titles to back them up and give the glamour.

Into this nest of pretentious, ceremonious, strutting little mortals came "Old Man" Willoughby and "Ma" Willoughby, of Michigan. Of the outward form and artificialities of a Europeanized aristocratic society they were most profoundly ignorant. Mr. Willoughby did not even own a "dress suit." When he got a clean shave and put on a string tie and backed into a "Prince Albert" coat he felt that he had made a very large concession to the mere fripperies of life. And "Ma" had her own ideas about low-necked gowns!

Can you see Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby in Gallivancia? Can you understand what must have been the attitude of these gold-braid pewees toward an old fashioned apple pie couple from the tall timber?

Mind you, I am not poking fun at the Willoughbys. In the opinion of every real American a man of the Willoughby type is worth a ten acre lot full of these two by four tities. The Willoughbys were good people—the kind of people one likes to meet in Michigan. But when the ladies of the foreign colony came to call on "Ma" and said "Dyuh me!" and looked at her through their lorgnettes, she was like a staid old Plymouth Rock hen who suddenly finds herself among the birds of paradise. She told Mr. Willoughby that it was the queerest lot of "women folks" she had ever seen, and although she didn't like to talk about people until she knew her ground, some of them did not seem any more respectable than the law allowed. Poor Mrs. Willoughby! She did not know it was good form for a woman to smoke and drink, but bad form for her to be interested in her husband. She tried to apply a Michigan training to Gallivancia conditions, and the two didn't seem to jibe.

If Mrs. Willoughby amused the women, Mr. Willoughby more than amused the men. He upset them and left them gasping.

The acting consul had used a small office adjoining his own place of business on the water front. Mr. Willoughby called on the former consul and found him to be a dignified Britisher of the gloomy and reticent sort, with a moustache shaped like a horseshoe. The dethroned official was courteous, but not cordial. He was saying goodby to some easy money, and the situation was not one calculated to promote good cheer. Mrs. Willoughby's action in coming down and pulling the consulate from underneath him seemed to him unfriendly. However, he formally turned over to Mr. Willoughby a table, four chairs, several account books and a letterpress, all being the property of the United States of America.

Mr. Willoughby had rented a house on the hill overlooking the town and decided to plant the consulate in the front room of his residence. Inasmuch as the consul had a business caller about once a month, there was no need of maintaining two establishments. Already he had taken into his employ and his warmest personal friendship a native named Franciotto. This name seemed formal and hard to remember, so Mr. Willoughby rechristened him "Jim." He liked this native in spite of his color because he was the only man in Gallivancia who seemed to be pervaded by the simple spirit of democracy. Mr. Willoughby said that the others put on too many "damlugs"—whatever that may mean.

If U. S. Consul Willoughby's standing in Gallivancia was at all subject to doubt, that doubt vanished on the day when he and "Jim" came down to move the office effects to the house on the hill.

Mr. Willoughby did something that day which convulsed Gallivancia as it never had been convulsed before—not even when a neighboring volcano blew off. For days afterward the official set, the men at the little club and the women pouring tea at each other, talked of nothing else. Many would not believe when they first heard it, but there were witnesses—reliable witnesses—who saw the whole thing and were called upon time and time again to testify regarding the most extraordinary performance of the United States consul. Other consuls may come and go and the years spin their weary lengths and the obliterating drift of time may hide some of the lesser events in the history of Gallivancia, but until time shall be no more the residents of that city will tell the story of "Old Man" Willoughby, of Michigan.

HE WAS COURTEOUS

What do you suppose he did? No effort of the imagination can carry you within hailing distance of the horrible truth, so let the suspense be ended. Mr. Willoughby, with his own hands, helped to move the furniture from the old consulate up to his new residence. He put the table on top of his head and balanced it carefully and carried it through the open streets of Gallivancia! An official, a representative of a great power, performing cheap manual labor!

Words are altogether inadequate to describe the degree of obloquy which Mr. Willoughby earned for himself by this unheard of exhibition. In Gallivancio it was not considered quite the proper thing to indulge in mental effort and for any one except a menial of the lowest social order to perform physical labor was almost inconceivable. The new consul was set down as either a harmless imbecile or an altogether new specimen of barbarian. In either case he was not a fit associate for well bred gentlemen, and Gillivancia proceeded to ignore him and "Ma." That is, they pretended to ignote them, but as a matter of fact they watched them at a distance and heard daily reports of their familiarities with servants, their fondness for outlandish American cookery and other eccentricities. It was all vastly diverging to the tiny aristocrats of Gallivancia, but it was pretty hard on Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby—homesick, hungry for spring chicken and garden truck, and yet ashamed to pick up and go home so soon after all those elaborate goodbys.

One morning Mr. Willoughby walked out on the veranda of his hillside cottage and looked across the harbor and saw something that smote him with an overpowering joy. A white cruiser, flying the Stars and Stripes, had steamed through the narrow entrance and was bearing down to an anchorage.

"Come here, mother!" he shouted. "Come here, if you want to see something that's good for sore eyes!"

Mrs. Willoughby came running, and nearly careened with happiness. There it was, an American war vessel, with real Yankees on board—boys from home; boys who had been brought up to believe that a man's character and his abilities give him a worth which cannot be altered by putting a mere handle to his name. Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby were eager to go down and call on the "folks from home." After the prolonged boycott which had been hanging over them they were pining for white society.

Mr. Willoughby put on his long black coat and Mrs. Willoughby got out her flowered bonnet and together they went down to the water front—walked instead of going as they should have gone, in one of the decrepit local hacks. Before they could charter a humble rowboat and go out to the ship the Governor General and the Lord High Commander of the Scow and the Imperial Collector of Customs and all the other residents of real importance had gone out in a launch and taken charge of the naval officers. Dinner parties and a ball at the "palace" were arranged at once. The servants at the club hurried out and got another bottle of Scotch whiskey, and the town band began to mobilize at a cafe. Gallivancia had no use for a humble American of the Willoughby type, but it gave hysterical welcome to the splendid war vessel and the natty men in uniform. Over the first drink the Americans were told the remarkable story of the new consul and were assured that he was a "queer sort." And the naval officers, being accustomed to hearing United States consuls maligned, took no further interest in their government's representative; merely shook hands with him when he came aboard, told him to make himself at home, and then flocked away to the high lights and the gayety which had been provided for them by the court circles of Gallivancia.

Mr and Mrs. Willoughby found themselves sidetracked, and they went back home, not daring to talk about what had happened. But that was the day which caused them to decide to go back to Michigan. Mr. Willoughby wrote to the State Department and said that the climate did not agree with him. And when they sailed away "Jim" was the only person who came to the dock to bid them goodbye.

As the "ex-Consul of Gallivancia" Mr. Willoughby is more than ever an honored figure in his own town. Doubtless he has more grey matter, more Christian charity and more horse sense than could be collectively assembled by all the petty officials at Gallivancia. And yet Gallivancia regarded him as a very poor excuse for a consul. The naval officers saw in him a well meaning "jay" who was bringing discredit on their native land because of his ignorance of social forms.

Therefore let us send out consuls who can put up a "front." Have each consul wear the uniform of a drum major. Make sure that he can dance all night, play bridge and keep up with the naval crowd when it comes to drinking. Let him be haughty with the serving classes, but jovial with the military. Make sure that he is averse to all forms of labor. Such a consul will shed glory upon our beloved country, and will never suffer the unhappy fate of "Old Man" Willoughby.

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE HE DID?

At $18.

It does not hurt our pride one bit to confess that $18.00 Suits and Top Coats are a mighty big concern with us.

They are so important a phase of the Fit-Reform organization that they have become a specialty.

As such, they have all the marks of perfection that Fit-Reform gives its creations.

Need we say that Fit-Reform $18.00 Suits and Top Coats are in greater variety—and are greater values—than ever before?

Fit Reform

ALLEN & CO., 73 Government St.

Maple Leaf Outing Shoes

There are running Shoes, and running shoes, but none to equal those with the Maple Leaf Brand on the sole. They come in both Tennis and Oxford styles for Ladies or Gentlemen, Girls or Boys, and the soles of all are made from pure para gum rubber.

Maple Leaf Lacrosse, Tennis or Running Shoes

Look well, fit well, wear well and are stylish, neat and durable.

For sale by all good shoe dealers. Ask for them.

J. LECKIE CO., Ld.

Selling Agents,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WANTED TO LOAN

$15,000.00

on Business Property, also sums ranging from $500.00 and upwards

SWINERTON & ODDY

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

102 GOVERNMENT STREET

PICTURES OF WAR

NO. 9.

"Captain Hecker and the Contraband"

The story of a mysterious derelict picked up by a Japanese warship in the Sea of Japan.

J. GORDON SMITH

They that have wrought the end unsought
Be neither saint nor sage,
But men who merely did the work
For which they drew the wage.
—Kipling.

THE finding of the British tramp steamer Salamander of 2,250 tons burden, in the Genkal sea, chock full of war munitions, veneered with thinly spread Welsh coal trimmed to hids Canet, Crensot and Krupp cannon, cordite, melanite and a submarine vessel built in sections at an American yard would have been one of the marine sensations of the year but for the secretive nature of the little brown naval officer with close-cropped black hair who commanded the gunboat Chiyoda when it picked up the derelict.

The big freighter was wallowing in the trough of the Genkai sea, and there was not any living thing on board!

The story of the finding of the Mary Celeste is known in every shipping port of the Seven seas, and shipmasters have advanced theory after theory to solve the mystery of the derelict schooner. They found her rolling in manner unseamanlike, and those who went on board were awed by the thing they found. The lamps swinging in her cabin were burning, and there was food on the table, which went to show that the crew had left without finishing its meal. The boats were intact, and the logbook written up; but what had happened to the crew no one has ever learned, and the tale of the Mary Celeste is still a mystery. The finding of the derelict steamer Scioplo, full of war material and with her name scraped from the stern, off Sandy Hook, when America was at war with Spain is another tale that is told; they found the steamer deserted and not even a cat on board, and a warship which happened upon the derelict towed her to a naval base. Ultimately some of her guns, which were shipped at Antwerp, found their way to certain converted steam yachts which had become auxiliary cruisers because of the war.

When the gunboat Chiyoda found the Salamander drifting in the Genkai sea the superstitious Japanese seamen were awed by the grim silence of the iron-decked cargo tramp. The boat's crew set to investigate found dishes and partly eaten food on the cabin table, fire still burning in the little stove fastened in the captain's room, the patent log towed astern and signals fluttering from a halyard at the foremast coded the vessel's name. The rods of the machinery were not yet cool, and wads of waste on the iron ladders and greasy pilot caps on the gratings showed the engineers had not been gone long, while the dwindling fires in the furnace and coal newly slid from the open bunker doors told of the recent presence of firemen.

Capt. Okino pocketed a letter found on the captain's table and picked a prize crew for the derelict, which was ordered to Sasebo, where many seized blockade runners lay in the roadstead.

The Chiyoda had been doing patrol duty in the Sea of Japan in the fleet of Kamimura, and one day a wireless message was received, as a result of which the Chiyoda detached herself from the squadron. On his charts Capt. Okino marked a date and stuck a little flag to mark 36 N. 137 E., and hurried to that place to wait. Two days later he found the Salamander floating derelict not far from 36 N. 137 E.

When Lieut. Yamaguchi took the freighter to Sasebo he carried a report from Capt. Okino for the admiralty, in which Capt. Okino reported:

"On August 3rd, while cruising in the Genkai sea, the British steamer Salamander, with contraband on board, was sighted and Lieut. Yamaguchi sent on board. We found no living person on board, and two boats were missing. Remains of unfinished meal on table showed crew must have abandoned vessel most suddenly. Search throughout failed to show any sign of life, and examination failed to indicate any accident had taken place. Steamer for some reason was deserted. Owing to contraband found on board, placed prize crew on steamer and ordered her go Sasebo."

A few days later Lloyd's agent at Kobe cabled that the steamer Salamander, of Gosport, had been seized by the gunboat Chiyoda while attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of coal from Cardiff for Vladivostok. He secured his information from the Japanese government, which gave out many false reports in those days. Those that were true were never given out, for the Japanese value truth too highly to give it away. That is why truth is so scarce in the land.

Soon after the war began Yamamoto created a new department in the Japanese admiralty; the foreign steamer-watching department, he called it. Japanese consuls, wheresoever they were, were notified concerning it, and the busy agents scattered about the fringe of the world's oceans by Lloyds reported much less than did these energetic consuls who served the emperor in devious ways, though two oceans separated many from the field of battle. To the consuls and the foreign steamer-watching department the war covered the face of the earth, and a big sale of steam coal at a British Columbia colliery or an unobtrusive drogher loading a general cargo at a Millwall dock came equally under their suspicion with the tramp steamer loading sewing machines in crates whose weight tried the cargo derricks, or the torpedo boat being surreptitiously built at an out-of-the-way shipyard to be stolen away in the guise of a private yacht for sale to the czar. Of the things they learned while those who never knew the penetrative ability of the prying brown men were so unsuspicious the consuls sent long cables in lines of figures—the code of Japan was composed of variations of five figures. The amount of canned beef shipped by the Libbies or Armours for shipment on the steamer Tacoma from Tacoma for Vladivostok, with the description of the steamer's rig and build, and perhaps the name of the cook in the galley, the consignments of explosives which the freighter loaded at Bremen, supposedly for Hongkong, and the steel plates the Nord-Deutcher steamer loaded at Marseilles, were matters which were all reported to the foreign steamer-watching department at Tokio. The hard worked clerks—there were rows of them at either side of long tables in a whitewashed wing of the big brick block which houses the admiralty—filled book after book with statistics, each filed away with wonderful system, and map after map was marked with flags and dates, while numerous circulars were sent to the commanders of various naval bases The consuls often succeeded in learning by which of the three inlets to the Sea of Japan the contraband carriers intended to make their way toward Vladivostok, the fort which lies on the further shore of the sea which Japan blocks from the great Pacific with three passages affording portals These things were poorly kept secrets among mariners who forgot that the cable makes all lands near each other. Because of such information the foreign steamer-watching department had issued circulars which told of the steamers headed for Soya or Tsuruga straits, and of these the commanders of the old Hashidate and the third class cruiser Atagi, which stood sentinel at the narrow passageways at the north, were well informed. After a few seizures by these vessels, which never left their depots, the blockade runners all essayed the passage of the Tsuchima straits, and some reached Vladivostok. Of those which tried the northern channels none escaped seizure expect two, and these were wrecked. How well the foreign steamer-watching department did its work, the world, which never heard of the department, knows full well; Lloyds' agency knows better, for the loss of several millions of pounds sterling in war risks has burned the thing into its memory.

One day in the summer of 1904 a long code cable of the usual seemingly meaningless rows of English numerals, in which the department, in common with others, coded its messages, was received from Hongkong, and Admiral Yamomoto, the minister, instructed Admiral Kamimura accordingly. The little Chiyoda was detached from the Kure naval yard, where she was being repaired, and sent to sea with orders to rendezvous at a certain place.

The foreign office, when it heard of the consul's message some months afterward in an official report, made memorandum to promote Consul Nomi of Hongkong; and no one thought of Kiku San, the singing girl, least of all Nomi and the foreign office.

At Nagasaki I met Capt. Hecker. He was sitting in the bar of the Zum Schwarzen Adler on Oura, and he was drunk. If you knew Nagasaki you would know Ouro, for it obtrudes itself from the little bridge near which the sampans crowd so thickly to the bridge at the head of the canal where it winds back into the native city. Oura is the street of all nations, and the street in the centre of which is the junk-filled canal, lined with barrooms of all kinds. Grisettes of uncertain age, with faces marked by lines that tell their own tale, sit before the barrooms, inviting all who pass to come in and have a glass of beer. I remember an olive-skinned woman, with the dark hair and lustrous black eyes of Italy, who beckoned to me from the door of the Il Garibaldi, which I noted on the reverse side of the signboard was also the Zum Schwarzen Adler, and later I also noted that it was also the Maison Yves Huon and the Army and Navy saloon; this I learned by the reading of another signboard.

"Come inside. Rest awhile. Have some iced beer. I keep the best—American, not Japanese," she said in English.

They are quick to judge the nationality of the wayfarer, these men and women who keep the barrooms of Nagasaki. Russian or Saxon, Swede or Briton, French or, Belge, it is all one to them. They invite in any tongue—and take what money they can from the wayfarer. How obvious all this is; how clear the idea of "walk into my parlor." Yet the sailors of all those ships which come to Nagasaki from the ports of seven seas go in for the "ice cold beer" and wake up later with their minds hazy and their money gone, without friends, and their late boats show a most unkind hurry to be rid of them. The places are all the same from one point of view; the bar with its array of bottles, mostly containing beer, and linen-covered tables scattered about a sawdust-covered floor, with rough made chairs set about—all are reminiscent of a sailor's boarding house. Behind the bar of each a grisette of uncertain age smiles a tired smile, and a man wearing white drill trousers and singlet, who repeats that "he used to be in the service," acts as waiter and also as "chucker-out" when the guest's funds are low and he has become more noisy than is desirable, even in these places where the noise of ribald songs nightly drown the tin-canny notes of ancient pianos.

In the corner behind the piano at the Zum Schwarzen Adler I found Capt. Hecker fast asleep, and woke him, for I had not seen him for many months.

"Why in sheol can't you let him sleep," muttered the man in the white drill trousers. Evidently I was in time.

A few minutes later we were jolted away to a tea-house I knew where the house boys sent for a blind masseuse who soon had Hecker in a more or less sober condition, and he told me of how he had enriched himself as we reclined on the mat floors of the tea-house on the hill opposite the missionary hill which holds the palaces of the poor missionaries.

"Where did you get it, Hecker?" I asked him as soon as he began to talk sense. I knew he had ever been impecunious, and the thick roll of notes I rescued from the man with drill trousers needed explanation.

"My bonus," said Capt. Hecker, laconically.

"Not many months ago, a week or two ago, perhaps—times doesn't matter, anyhow—I was in a Clyde-built hooker of 2,520 tons, droghing a cargo of coal and the things it hid," continued the florid shipmaster, after a slight pause.

"Blockade running?" I queried eagerly.

"Yes, and no," he replied. "You let me tell it, will you?"

I did.

"We put into Hongkong, as all these vessels did, for we had cleared from Cardiff for these," he went on. "You know Hongkong, don't you? Rockl islet the British got in 1843; was a small fishing village; today it's got 300,000 or more living there, and they're all sorts. Blue haze always there over the Peak, which is pretty from the harbor, with its ribbons of pretty white houses. Harbor's always full of shipping—fleets of tramps at anchor in the roadstead and numbers of stalling craft, with hundreds and hundreds of junks, those low-waisted things with their decks almost awash and high at bow and stern, and there's sampans without number fringing the praya. The great commercial buildings and shipping offices, mostly white, look substantial, and the whole place shouts of business brought by oversea carriers."

"Yes, I know," said I, impatiently; "you took the—what was the vessel you took there?"

"She was one of Hendrick Hendricksen & Sons' droghers, and we were chartered to agents of the Russian government, the Brauids at Hongkong. They were a Jew firm, they were, though they called themselves Germans; but I got even with them, at that. Now it's usual for a man to get a bonus for running a blockade, isn't it? I ask it of you as a fair-minded man. Is any man of sense going to risk his skin to make big profits for the owners at tramp steamship wages and captain's perquisites? I asked them a bit bonus of a hundred quid, and they treated me dirty, those Braunds. It'd been better if they had given me the bonus."

"Why?" I asked.

"Why?" said Captain Hecker, "just because, that's why."

"What did you do?" I asked. He seemed disinclined to continue his story.

"I told them they weren't Germans—they claimed to come from Hamburg—I told them they were Jews, and Aberdeen Jews at that. Young Braund was a smug little beggar—one of those dude sorts, with Panama hat and flannel trousers and camella in his buttonhole. He says: 'We chartered your vessel, captain, not you, and if you don't want to take her through to Vladivostok, I guess the mate can.'

"Higgins, who used to be in the old Hibernia, was mate, and we weren't good friends, so I didn't want them to give him the ship. But I was right about that bonus, though. Mikkensen, who ran the Rhinesia through with coal, got a thousand dollars, gold, not Mex, out of a German firm, and I had guns, ammunition and a submarine ready to piece together beneath the Welsh coal we trimmed carefully on top. Peterson, of the Emma Peabody, got a thousand for running a cargo of beef, and I told young Braund so. Tramp steamship waves isn't good enough, I told him."

"'Can't help it,' he told me; 'if you don't like it there are other masters; there's Smith on the beach here for losing the Stradthan, and there's your mate. You masters seem to think yourselves part of the ship; but you're not. You are simply the owner's servant, and we deal with the owners. If you want a bonus go to the owners.'

"Braund didn't know it, but I had been to the owners, and all they gave me, the skinflints, was a month's pay; told me to get a bonus from the Braunds, they did. I don't know how I kept from punching the younger Braund; he was an offensive little sea lawyer. Guess I was pretty mad, and the blood rushes to my face too much, when I'm choleric, so I got out. Went down Ship street. Maybe you know Ship street; there's crowds there, all kinds—pasty-faced Chinese women in chairs and rickles, shouting coolies, and all sorts of women on the verandahs from which the big lanterns are dangling. Kiku San—she's Japanese—lives on Ship street, and I went down to get a glass of beer and tell her about things. Guess I must have had a few drinks before I got to Ship street, or I don't suppose I would have told. Anyhow, she sympathized with me. Kiku said the Braunds were too mean for anything; why not let them lose the cargo.

"That would be a good idea. Why not let them lose it?"

"And you did?" I asked.

"I'll tell you, if you'll wait," said the captain, petulantly. "A Jap dropped in kind of casual, and Kiku San said it was fortunate, for he was the consul."

"I'll wager she sent a rickshawman to bring him," I ventured.

"Perhaps she did; but you don't know Kiku San. Anyhow, he had a couple of bottles of Bass, and before Nordl left I had a thousand dollars of his money and a promise of more when we did it.

"The Braunds were quite excited when we weighed anchor, and the sampans stood off, one carrying them shorewards.

"'Hope you reach Vladivostok all right,' said young Braund.

"I never said a word, and when they were lost in the wilderness of shipping in the harbor I went in and marked down 36 N. and 137 E. on my my charts. In four days we got there, and just after dinner—we were too excited to eat—I had an old Irishman come running up and shout that the coal was on fire aft. Every man on board knew of the cordite and melanite and they didn't need any urging when I shouted all hands to the boats. We weren't far from Oki island, anyhow, and both boats landed there, and fishermen looked after us until a naval launch came from Kure and took us to Shimonseki, where some of the crew shipped on other vessels and boarding house masters got the others. Higgins went home in a Blue Funnel liner, and I came down to Nagasaki with five thousand in my pockets.

"If the Braunds had been halfway decent, though, I bet I'd run the blockade.

In due course the Salamander became known as the Yoneyama Maru, Consul Nomi was promoted, and no one thought of Kiku San, the singing girl. Capt. Hecker went to Chifu and invested his capital in blockade running junk which netted him a half million of dollars before the war ended. And Lloyds' paid for the loss of the Salamander.

THAT OVER WORKED, PLAYED OUT FEELING AMONG WOMEN

There are thousands of females all over our land who are broken down in health and dragging out a miserable existence, overburdened with diseases peculiar to their sex, apparently growing old while yet young. Often they have pale or sallow complexion, hollow, sunken eyes, with a lifeless look; the face has a pinched and haggard appearance; they are weak, weary and trembling, often extremely nervous, starting at every little noise. Many are low-spirited, and some are fretful. Some are apparently bloodless, with cold hands and feet, while others are flushed by an unequal circulation of the blood, dizziness, and sometimes dimness of vision, loss of memory, and often loss of appetite and sleep, and are wearied with terrible dreams.

Palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, smothering and sinking spells, shortness of breath and the sensation of pins and needles are all indications of a weakened condition of the heart or nervous system, and should any of them be present we would strongly advise the use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They bring health to the broken down, energy to the weakened constitution, tone up the tired, overstrained nerves, and strengthen the weak heart.

Mrs. Edward Jackson, Hall's Bridge, Ont., writes: "For a year I was greatly troubled with nervousness and loss of appetite, and could neither sleep nor eat. After taking a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PILES

Don't Suffer Longer, You Can Have Instant Relief and a Lasting Cure by Using Pyramid Pile Cure.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to All.

The rectum, like the mouth, is lined with that soft, satiny material known as mucous membrane. Piles is a disease of that membrane and the blood vessels that lie under it.

Fissure and Fistula affect the same membrane and belong to the same family. Pyramid Pile Cure slipped into the bowels, melt and spread themselves over the diseased and painful surface and act just as a salve would if the trouble was on the outside of the body and could be easily seen and gotten at.

The immediate relief they give even in the most agonizing cases will startle you, as it has already startled many thousands of "doubting Thomases" before you, who have tried everything and sent for the sample package, firmly convinced that they would again be disappointed.

But they weren't. Pyramid Pile Cure don't disappoint. They cure. They are for sale at all druggists at 50 cents a box and are worth an even hundred to the person who needs them.

Mr. John Byrne of 2306 2nd Ave., New York City, writing under date of Jan. 17th, 1906, says: "I received the so much relief from it right away. I got som uch relief from it after 20 years' suffering, that I bought a 50 cent box. The almost unbearable pain is almost gone and my fistula has almost disappeared. I had given up all hope of ever being cured. I assure you, gentlemen, I will use every effort to make any of my friends try them, as I can guarantee they are a sure cure."

Or if you want to prove this matter at our expense, before purchasing, send your name and address to the PYRAMID DRUG CO., 5895 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Michigan, and receive a trial package free by return mail.

Verona Velour's exact reproductions of the old Italian craftsman; also Mohair Plushes, suitable for Cushions and Couches at F. Kroeger, 52½ Fort St., 'Phone, 1148. *

NOTICE

"EMPRESS HOTEL" LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the application, a copy whereof is hereunder set forth, has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C., and that the said application will be brought on for hearing before the said Board of Licensing Commissioners at the Sitting thereof to be held on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Victoria, B. C., 26th April, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By R. Marpole,
General Superintendent
Pacific Division.

"To the Honorable the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company hereby applies to the board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquor, in the building known as the 'Empress Hotel,' erected by the said Company on the block of land bounded on the South by Belleville Street, on the East by Douglas Street, on the North by Humboldt Street, and on the West by Government Street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid, which said building is intended for an hotel containing more than one hundred rooms and used and to be used and kept continually in use for hotel purposes.

"Dated this 26th day of April, A.D. 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
"By R. Marpole,
"General Superintendent
ap27 Pacific Division."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sittings, for a transfer from myself to Charles Nesbitt Johnson of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on lot 185, Victoria City, on the premises known as the St. Francis Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates Street and Oriental Alley, Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1906.

my12 JOHN CLAUS VOSS.

The Semi-ready Spring Style.

Semi-ready Tailoring was not an inspirational discovery. It was an evolution of bright ideas.

To put as good work in Semi-ready $15 Suits as in their $25 Suits was an after attainment.

SEMI-READY WARDROBE—

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 68-70 Yates Street, Sole Agents for Victoria.

If in need of carpenter work of any description, we are at your service with an efficient staff, modern machinery and every convenience to work reasonably.

Largest stock of Screen Doors in the city from $1.25 each delivered.

Agents for the Moore-Whitington Lumber Co. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings, for Sale.

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd., Toronto, & E. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6 ch.

WHOLESALE—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

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NOW IN STOCK:
BEDDING OUT PLANTS.
Henry's Nurseries,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to the first day of June, 1906, for the sale of Furnished Hotel, 5 Acres of Land, Outbuildings, Live Stock, Chickens, etc. Above property close to station on V. & S. R. R. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Full particulars can be obtained from, and tenders addressed to, Mrs. John Camp, Prairie Hotel, Saanichton, V.I. my5

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Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, Breast, Womb, and Face has been cured in Victoria by the Never Fail remedy. Try it. The genuine compounded only by

The Western Medicine Co'y, Ltd.
VICTORIA, B. C.
Particulars at 46A Government Street.
Phone 143 or 920A.

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AT THE
COLONIST OFFICE

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 48

J. A. SAYWARD,
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.
Sashes, Doors and Wood Work
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Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

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Orchard and Government Streets, Victoria, British Columbia.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all Kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths. Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
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Sashes, Doors, Trim, Moulding, Lath, Shingles and Band Sawing, Mantels, Grates and Tiles at Moderate Prices.
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500 purchasers in Victoria say Majestic Ranges are the Best.
A full line on view in our Show Rooms.
We Sell the Best Lawn Mowers.
We Sell the Best Rubber Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Grass Catchers, Hose Repairs, Etc., Etc.
Geo. Powell & Co.
127 GOVERNMENT STREET

ALBANI
Coming Tuesday, May 15.
Under the Management of F. G. Spencer, Assisted by

MLLE. EVA GAUTHIER ..... Contralto
MR. ALBERT ARCHDEACON ..... Baritone
MISS ADELA VERNE ..... Solo Pianist
MR. HAYDN WOOD ..... Violinist
MR. FRANK WATKIS ..... Accompanist

"The Rose Maiden" (by Cowen) will be produced on this occasion by the Victoria Musical Society, of 100 members, with the above soloists and a tenor to be engaged.

Prices: 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

Seat plan opens to subscribers Friday morning, the 11th.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS OVER $18,000,000

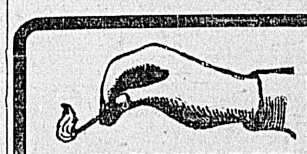
Pacific Department, First National Bank Building, Berkely, Cal., Palache & Hewitt, General Agents.

All legitimate claims against the above Company will be paid promptly and in full. Within two weeks' time, or as soon thereafter as our vaults can be safely opened and records secured, notice will be published where claims may be presented.

This notice is inserted by official instructions from President George L. Chase.

We have also been advised that the Capital of The Hartford has been increased from $1,250,000 to $2,000,000, the stock selling for $500.00 per share, which resulted in an addition of $3,000,000 to the surplus. This means that The Hartofrd, after paying its enormous loss in San Francisco, will still have a Policy Holders' Surplus of over $4,000,000.

Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd.
RESIDENT AGENTS



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Practical Aid & Pictorial Suggestion for Women

THE USE OF SCALLOPS UPON CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

With Dots Upon Cuff and Collar

A Hat that Buttons Together

SCALLOPS came into fashion last winter with a vengeance, for any and every sort of clothes—scallops piped or braided or buttonholed or trimmed in every conceivable way. And when the fashion spread to children's clothes, it proved itself easily the most popular form of simple trimming that could be devised, although it is used almost entirely in one form—that of buttonholing.

Whole dresses have it for their only trimming, even the hems of an occasional dress ending in a row of scallops, although hems are more often left plain and deep for the very practical purpose of providing a let-down.

But collars of every sort and description display it, some of them narrow sheer things, with the scallops the fine ones like those used upon the exquisite baby things that come over the seas from Paris, and cuffs are as frequently trimmed with them.

Often upon the pretty little dresses of henrietta or cashmere, or even those of pongee, a rather elaborate design is embroidered in color and shade that match the cloth exactly. Berthas, often oddly shaped, are a part of the style, and are edged with a small silk scallop.

Deep sailor collars, adjustable ones for the most part, are made of white to wear upon colors, or of colors to wear upon white, and finished with a scallop. And hats of heavy or light linen may have no embroidery about them except for the deep scallop which edges the brim and its facing, and which, accompanied by the necessary buttons and buttonholes, turns a smaller circle into a funny little tam-o'-shanter crown.

Even belts—and belts are upon the majority of the simpler dresses, and upon coats as well—are scalloped, a narrow shaped strip having a row of the scallops upon each edge.

Dots, tucked each into a scallop, or eyelets used in the same way, make a simple variation of scallops which is very pretty.

Sometimes, upon a round collar, motifs of embroidery thoroughly conventional in type are set, one on each side, by way of a finish. A group of eyelets—the long, tear-drop kind, grouped around a dot or a round eyelet—is a favorite motif, and one that requires neither artistic talent to stamp nor a great deal of work to do. Yet it adds very much to the work.

Oddly shaped scallops are used, but only occasionally, the most satisfactory of all, from every standpoint, being the plainest, made in medium size—neither the very small, which are hard to do, nor the very large, which will curl awkwardly at the first wearing.

The New Chemisettes

WITH the arrival of princess and corselet skirts and their many imitations and developments, chemisettes have attained a new importance. In point of fact, the border line between chemisettes and guimpes is hard to place with the bewildering array of new kinds that have come out.

Sometimes, instead of the tiny yoke and collar which originally constituted a chemisette, a pair of elbow sleeves is added, making an adorable little affair of it to wear with the skirt of high girdle and the shoulder straps, which are an echo of last year's suspender styles.

The more usual kinds, though, are the little yoke, with, perhaps, the deep cuffs to match.

In the most elaborate styles lace plays an important part, some of them made up entirely of narrow, very full frills of it other exquisite ones, made instead of allover lace, trimmed itself with motifs, and perhaps insertions, of other laces. The most popular of all, however, are those in which hand embroidery is made the form of decoration, with perhaps bits of lace entering into the design, as is done with blouses.

The stiffer chemisettes—those which a year ago were good—have gone their way, and we have swung back to chemisettes more like those of a couple of years ago, which were marvels of hand embroidery in every one of its many beautiful forms.

Eyelet work and blind work, both the most delicate of kinds, and bold, heavy work, and the popular, easily done shadow work, are all used, even ribbon embroidery used sometimes, although usually upon the rarer silk kinds.

TO APPLY THE DESIGN

The sheerest of linen is used ordinarily, whether the design is heavy or light, the occasional one of heavy linen seeming very thick and anything but the light touch which anything in the shape of "neck-fixings" should be.

If you make your own, bits of linen which are utterly useless for anything else can be transformed, at a cost of nothing but work, into duplicates of the costly little ones which are at once the envy and delight of women. Some of them are embroidered too elaborately for the average mortal to labor over—the hundreds of tiny dot stitches taking endless patience to produce. But the simpler, more effective patterns are quickly done, and, if the proper care is given, are as attractive as the others.

The design shown, although designed originally for eyelet work, may be carried out in any of the other stitches.

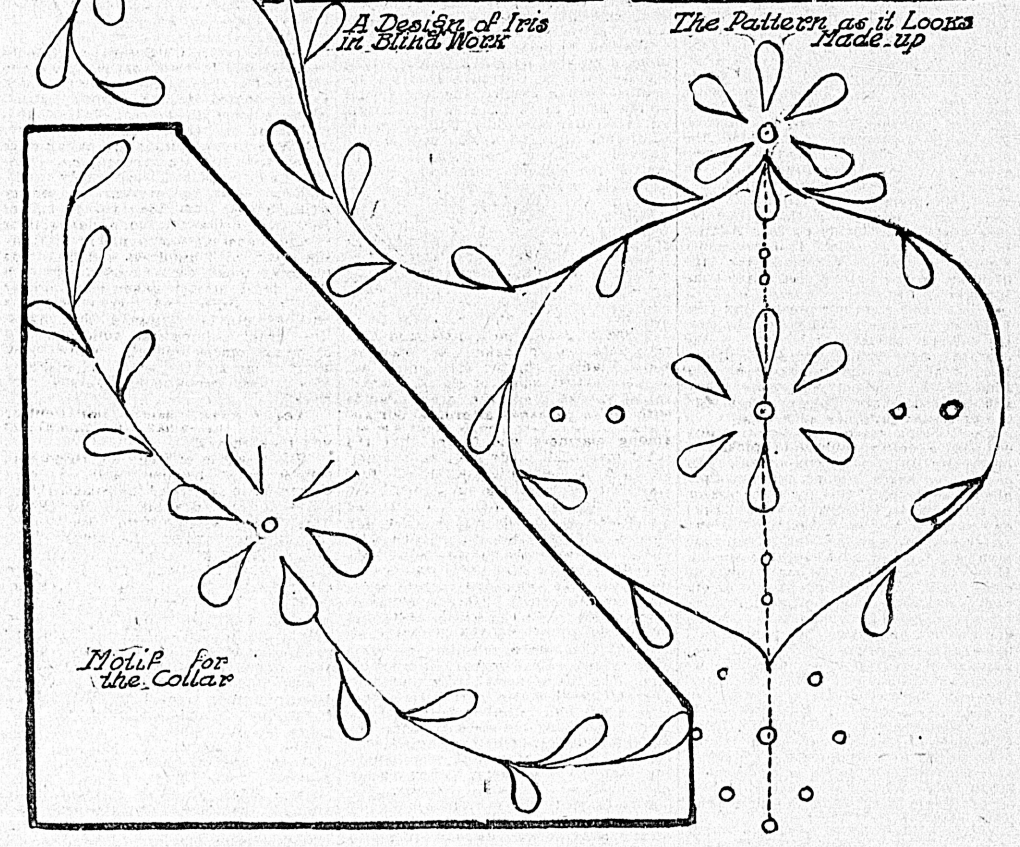
To transfer it, if the linen is very sheer—thin enough for the design to show through—pin it down flat upon the paper, and trace the design as it stands, seeing that the dotted line (which marks the middle) is set straight by a thread, if possible upon the up-and-down of the linen. Reverse to fill out the other side.

Impression paper laid upon the linen, with the design laid above it, is perhaps an even easier way to transfer it. Then you simply go over the design with a rather hard pencil or with any dull-pointed instrument, reversing to fill out the design.

The figure and the dots in the centre of the large ring may be omitted.

A Design of Iris in Blind Work

The Pattern as it Looks Made-up



Motif for the Collar

The Children's Birthday Parties

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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BIRTHDAY cake, suitable for a child's party—Take three-fourths of a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, yolks of four eggs, one cup of milk, three cups of flour mixed with two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla extract. Bake in four layer-cake tins, and when cool fill with a fruit cream made by taking the whites of the four eggs beaten very light, half a cup of powdered sugar, half a pound of best raisins, seeded and chopped fine, and half a cup of chopped currants. If a very large birthday cake is desired—and the decorations are decidedly more effective if the cake is a big one—this rule should be doubled.

Aside from the birthday cake, the refreshments should be rather simple. Give the children lemonade to drink served in the small glass lemonade cups with handles on one side, serve dainty three-cornered sandwiches of thin bread with finely chopped ham between, and other sandwiches made of even thinner bread put together with just a little strawberry jam.

A simple chicken salad will not hurt the little ones if the mayonnaise is not too rich; or if you prefer something plainer, serve slices of cold tongue on a platter garnished with parsley and decorated around the edge with a very narrow daisy chain.

Then, last of all, serve the ice cream. If you care to go to the expense, you might get the caterer to freeze the cream in small forms of flowers, fruit and animals. But this is by no means necessary, for very good cream that the children will like almost as well can be made at home. With the ice cream serve little cakes baked in patty pans and frosted with white, pink and chocolate icing.

If the child whose birthday is to be celebrated is a little older, or a slightly more elaborate festivity is desired, it can take the form of a dancing party lasting from 4 until 7.

Occasionally at affairs of this sort two or three pieces of music are engaged, but it will suffice perfectly if some friend of the mother's will volunteer to play dance music on the piano, for at children's parties all the appointments should be rather simple to be in good taste, anything elaborate, or at all ostentatious, not being considered in good form for very young people.

An Emergency Cupboard and How to Use It

THAT hoary "ounce of prevention" never serves a better purpose than when applied by the careful housewife to a well-stocked emergency cupboard.

Were you ever in a house where sudden accident or ill news created almost a panic?

The doctor was, perhaps, miles or hours away, yet not the simplest remedy was at hand. The mustard box was empty; the hot-water bottle leaked or else the kitchen fire was low and water would not boil; soothing oils or washing soda were plentiful—at the grocer's; not the mildest restorative or spirits could be found; as for bandages, the only linen or cotton in the house was in hand-embroidered gowns or monogrammed sheets.

As you helplessly watched the patient writhe in agony until the doctor arrived, you straightway, doubtless, decided not to be so caught again; to hereafter own a medical emergency box or cupboard.

Let us hope you did not forget when the crisis was past, for no household can afford to be without such a supply closet. In town it is convenient; for the country, indispensable.

But, is asked, "What is to go in such a closet? Do you mean us to run a drug store?"

Not at all. Rather a miniature hospital supplies department. Drugs—how fond, alas, we Americans are becoming of drugging ourselves!—with the exception of a few staple general remedies, are best left to the discretion of a physician.

But there are many simple medicines or useful appliances which should be in reach at a moment's notice. Therefore, arrange your cupboard or box in a convenient place and divide it into compartments.

This cupboard may be made of the cheapest pine, but, if possible, have the shelving put in with a view to utility and the avoidance of a breathless hunt for some urgent necessity.

Fortunately, for a moderate price household emergency cases can now be bought.

The more complete cases contain, in varying quantities, gauze and unbleached bands of absorbent and styptic cotton. Picric acid gauze, assorted muslin bandages, plain and antiseptic; absorbent lint, antiseptic tablets, bicarbonate of soda, mustard plaster rolls, court plaster, carbolized vaseline, a pair of surgical scissors, forceps, surgical needles, envelopes of silk and catgut, adhesive plasters, safety pins, pyramids of pins and a tourniquet.

Not all of these are useful to the untrained, even in a pinch; but the doctor, when he does at last arrive, will bless the forethought which provided them.

Then there must be hot-water bottles in different sizes. Tiny ones come now that can rest even on the eyes without weight. Be watchful that they are kept in perfect condition, as a bottle that parts with its scalding contents on patient or bed is conducive to bad language.

A small alcohol heater, with a large cup attached, insures water of the right temperature in a few minutes, and makes one blissfully independent of the vagaries of range or cook stove.

This will be rendered useless, however, if there be not a plentiful supply of alcohol on the other shelf. Alcohol, moreover, is invaluable as a quick disinfectant and to rub a fevered patient with.

Carefully stowed away among the utensils should be an ice cap, measuring glasses, a special drinking cup—an ordinary tumbler, half filled, answers just as well—an invalid's tray, a clinical thermometer, an eye cup, a dropper, orange wood sticks, a fountain syringe, a bedpan, a small foottub and a sitzbath.

A little sickroom refrigerator is invaluable in long illnesses, and might be kept in the emergency cupboard.

A GENERAL LIST

On the medicine shelf should stand the alcohol, camphor, aromatic ammonia, whisky, limewater, witch hazel, arnica, castor oil, vinegar and salts bottles, carbolic acid, or some other disinfectant, and any other special tonics or medicines approved by your physician.

Here also, besides the emergency case, should be kept a box of ordinary salt, powdered boracic acid, corrosive sublimate tablets—these are terribly poisonous and must be labeled and put out of reach of children's hands—a box of mustard, washing soda and disinfecting soaps.

Neatly put away in a box should be all the old flannel one can collect. It is surprising how few housekeepers ever have any, yet it is indispensable in the sickroom, to take away the ache caused by an ice bag, or to keep warmth in a hot-water bottle, and prevent ugly burns.

Soft old linen is useful in addition to the prepared bandages of the case.

With such a closet much of the dread of sudden illness is removed; indeed, a doctor may often be dispensed with for trifling ailments, provisionally, of course. The best equipped medicine closet counts for little without common sense to make the proper use of it.

In this direction a few hints of what to do before the doctor arrives may not come amiss.

For a sprain, put the limb in hot soda water—using half a teaspoonful of soda to a half bucket of water—and let it remain tfl the doctor arrives. Always keep the injured part elevated.

For a bandage, remember to begin at the end of a limb—the toes or fingers—which prevents swelling below the sprain.

Keep a burn absolutely clean. Quickly mix carron oil—equal parts of lime water and olive oil—and apply with old linen. As there is always danger of contracture, a doctor should be called at once for severe burns. For lighter ones, applications of plain baking soda or even ordinary kitchen soap frequently bring relief.

No instrument should ever be used on the nose or ear by a novice. There is more danger in getting things out than in.

Never pour oil in the ear, as is so popular a method with the uninitiated. From a dropper, apply hot water. This never clogs. A little boracic acid—a teaspoonful to a cup—is also excellent.

For the eye, bathe with hot salt water and do not rub. Foreign substances can generally be removed by a bit of cotton on the end of a match. For bathing the eye or putting in drops, an eye cup is most convenient.

Heat and the use of laxatives will usually cure toothache, while sudden cramps are relieved by inward and outward applications of hot water.

A mustard plaster is also of service. Many prefer the home-made ones, which, if mixed with vinegar or white of egg and one-half flour, never burn. An excellent plaster for a baby is to mix it with oil or vaseline.

In fevers put an ice cap on the patient's head, and use a hot mustard foot bath.

An old-fashioned remedy, which rarely fails to break up a feverish cold by producing profuse perspiration, is to get the patient in bed between blankets and put under the covers with him a vessel containing slaked lime and water—two or three lumps the size of the hand is ample. Cover with newspaper to prevent splashing.

An emergency cupboard and a few swift, common-sense remedies save many a life, not to mention doctor bills.

PREPARING MERINGUES

WHOEVER has not struggled desperately at a luncheon or dinner to cut through the stiff, crisp shell of a meringue glace, in imminent peril of landing it on one's own—or, worse yet, one's neighbor's—best gown?

Now, a meringue to be truly delicious must be soft and creamy all through, quite precluding any such misfortune.

How is that desirable creaminess to be attained? Very simply.

Before serving your meringue remove it from the freezer and let it stand in the open air for a time—say, twenty minutes.

For a plain family dinner it might be taken out just after the soup is removed. This allows the ice cream to permeate the shell and makes the meringue much more delicious.

An Opening for Women as Guides

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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IT IS odd how she secured the first guide for her first case of "Please meet one at the depot." She had a student rooming in one of the houses, and she suggested that study be put aside for the day to play chaperon and guide instead.

Later, a business arrangement was made with three different students, each taking turn. The students received the full pay asked, the landlady considering the accommodation to her sufficient pay, as she made on the lodging and had the feeling of having done a good turn at the same time.

There is a money-making business to be built up as either guide or chaperon. Like everything else, it takes time to advertise and become known. Have an office with a telephone. Be lavish with advertising cards in depots, stores, hotels, etc. Be pleasant and take kindly to answering questions, and, especially, be generous with information.

How often I would have been saved walking blocks and blocks had the "some one" who directed me been a little less rude in manner and more particular in his reply to my inquiry.

The Proper Care of the Baby

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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NAIL BITING is one of the most frequent bad habits to which children are subject. Like all such habits, it can be corrected much more quickly if taken in time and not allowed to run on until it has become very firmly established.

The mother may first try putting mittens or little bags on the child's hands; if this does not help, dip his finger tips in a solution of aloes or quinine. Bitter though these drugs are, some children do not seem to mind them, and then the only thing left to be done is to prevent the child from getting his hands up to his mouth in some way. The pasteboard splints already mentioned should next be tried, and if these do not prove satisfactory the celluloid sleeves must be resorted to.

Sometimes it will take a long time to break up this habit, but the mother should persist, and so spare the child the shame and annoyance of badly appearing finger tips in later life.

Mumps.

Mumps is a disease more frequently seen in children over four years old than in younger ones, although even a baby may take the disease, if he is exposed. It is very doubtful if mumps can be carried by a third person. For a child to take the disease it is usually necessary for him to come in direct contact with the person already affected with it.

The period of time necessary to elapse before the exposed child may come down with mumps varies considerably. Usually from two to three weeks from the time of the first exposure are required for mumps to develop.

Either one or both sides of the neck may be involved. Most often the swelling is noticed first on one side, and then, after a few days, on the other side. The first symptoms are often some fever, loss of appetite, and general languor. The mother generally makes her diagnosis when the child has pain on opening his mouth, and the swelling has begun. If anything acid, as lemonade or vinegar, is taken into the mouth, the pain will often be very severe.

The swelling seen is in the parotid and sublingual glands, and hence is noticed behind, in front of and under the ears. This swelling is at its height after two or three days, then it begins to grow less, disappearing entirely after a week or ten days at the most.

The child should be kept in bed, and his food diluted or made a fluid diet while there is any fever; his bowels should be kept open, and flannels wrung out of hot water may be kept on the swollen parts, thus sometimes giving a little relief.

Screens for Summer Houses

THOUGH not so necessary in summer as in winter, screens form an important addition to every country home. In bedrooms especially they are practically indispensable, while they are useful in downstairs rooms and even on a porch to shut off a strong draught or to form a background for a picturesque corner.

Naturally, summer screens differ decidedly from those in use in winter. They are less elaborate in design and workmanship, and are lighter, both in color and in the materials employed to make them up.

For bedrooms, nothing gives greater satisfaction than a plain three-ply frame of wood to match the furniture, smoothly covered with a gay cretonne or chintz in the same tone as the other room decorations. Most cool and airy also are screens in which white dotted swiss—a very large dot is particularly stylish—is ruffled over plain panels of pink, blue, green or yellow satine. The swiss should be run on the rods by a casing, with an inch heading both above and below.

Softly shirred silkoline is also much used for bedroom screens. These in the new weathered oak frames are particularly good style.

The plain matting screens so serviceable and cool-looking are less used than formerly, though, like certain patterns in silver, they have the faculty of holding their own.

For downstairs, either in library or dining room, the weathered oak frame is in high favor.

One of specially good appearance was made up with a tapestry denim "stretcher" shining through an all-over wooden design of the weathered oak.

A unique summery screen was of green burlap below, with a twelve-inch panel at the top of each of the four panels, on which was painted a woodland scene typical of the season.

Still another screen and one easily copied at home in any color or flower was of dull blue denim, over the surface of which great bunches of dark red poppies, with their green leaves, were appliqued.

As most of these screens can be copied at a small cost or can be bought for little more, every woman should see to it that her bedrooms, at least, are provided with one to cut off the view of the washstand or to stand between the bed and an open window on cool nights.

ASSORTED TIN COVERS

EVERY housekeeper should keep in her kitchen a number of the separate flat tin covers with handles. They come in different sizes, and prove invaluable to slip on bowls, pots and pans in which articles of food are cooling or cooking.

These tin covers are a big improvement on using fine china plates or the best napkins, as many cooks will do, with dire results.

Awnings and Their Treatment

WITH the first hot days the beating sun on window pane or doorway grows uncomfortable, and one thinks instinctively of awnings. Old ones must be taken out, dusted and repaired, or new ones must be ordered.

Besides promoting our comfort, nothing adds as much to the cool appearance of a house as fresh-looking, harmonious, well-cut awnings, and special care should be taken in their selection.

In buying, remember that durability is the great essential. However one is tempted to indulge in novelties, either of coloring or patent contrivance, it is well to adhere to old-fashioned styles which have stood the test of many seasons' sun and rain and wind.

Economy should never be practiced in materials. Though costing more in the beginning, it is wiser to buy only the best striped heavy duck and make it up on a galvanized iron frame of simple construction. As for the mechanism, the old-time method of pulling on a string is hard to improve upon. Spring rollers, those that go up like window shades, and other intricate appliances, besides being expensive, have an uncomfortable knack of getting out of fix.

In colors it is acknowledged that tans give the best service. Greens, though specially cool-looking, are uncertain, while the many novelty stripes in bright Venetian reds and blues are very apt to run if they do refrain from fading.

The character of the architecture should also influence the choice of awnings. City houses have a more or less conventional standard, but greater laxity is allowed in shading the country home. Here the fancy yellows and reds are often used with good effect, or a broad green and white stripe looks well where there are wide verandas.

A gray stone house should have blue awnings; a colonial, green or yellow; for brownstone, the various browns and linen color are good. Sometimes, too, the awnings are solid white, with a skirt of blue, yellow or green.

As many people object to awnings because they keep out the air, they are often made with a small hood at the top for ventilating. Or they are run on a rod at the top, leaving a space narrow enough to shut out the sun and at the same time allow a circulation of air.

In the care of awnings, continual discussion is held on whether they are better up or down when it rains. On the whole, they are better down, as thus the dirt runs off that otherwise might accumulate in the folds and leave a stain. In a windstorm, however, they should always be up.

The average life of an awning is three or four seasons, though they frequently last much longer. They are often turned after two summer's wear with quite fresh-looking results. Never neglect to thoroughly clean and brush them before they are put away.

Reminiscences of Early Days in B.C.

James Moore, In the Ashcroft Journal.

It may be first in order to state why and wherefore the first pioneer party entered the Fraser river on a prospecting trip.

In February, 1858, the Hudson's Bay Co. steamer Otter left Victoria for San Francisco, the purser of the Otter had gold dust the H. B. company got from Indians who lived and hunted on the Thompson river. This gold was taken to the U. S. mint in San Francisco and coined as a souvenir of the first gold in B. C. In those early days in San Francisco it was the correct thing for every man to belong to the volunteer fire department. At one of our meetings one evening the conversation turned on gold excitements, the superintendent of the mint was present and remarked: "Boys, the next excitement will be on the Fraser river." We asked him why he thought so. He then told us of the gold the purser of the Otter had taken to the mint, and said it was a nice sample of coarse gold, which the Thompson river gold is.

On the strength of that statement we organized a small party to examine and prospect on the Fraser river. It is not quite clear when the first gold was found in British Columbia. In H. H. Bancroft's history of British Columbia he states as report that Chief Trader McLean of Kamloops got gold from the Indians as early as 1852. If this is so, McLean makes no mention of it later. Father Morice, in his history of British Columbia, gives the dates Chief Trader McLean first received gold from Indians on the Thompson river as the year 1856 or 1857.

In the early sixties I had several conversations with Donald McLean after he left the Hudson's Bay company employ and located a ranch at the mouth of Hat Creek, on the Bonipart. I remember him telling me the first gold he received from Indians. This gold they found in rocky crevices on the banks of the Thompson river, at the Necomen, was in 1857. In the year 1857 two adventurers, McDonald and Adams, ascended the Fraser river as far as Lytton and Lillooet. Their object on this trip was trading with the Indians, although they knew the Hudson's Bay company had the whole right to trade with Indians in what was then known as New Caledonia. However, McDonald stated in conversation with a party at Fort Hope the spring of '58, that on their trip the previous year, 1857, they found gold on several bars on the Fraser river, but were not prepared for mining. This conversation occurred a short time before McLean killed his partner Adams, in the spring of 1858. If I remember rightly the trouble occurred over the dividing of the proceeds of their trading trip up the river.

I will now relate our prospecting trip. I do not presume to remember the date we entered the Fraser river. We camped one evening at Fort Hope. Donald Walker was in charge of the Hudson's Bay company post at Hope. I remember Walker saying we were the first party of white men he saw in a long time outside of the Hudson's Bay company's employees. He seemed to be greatly surprised at our arrival. Of course, we asked him several questions about the country, but for some reason best known to himself, he would not or could not answer our questions. Later on, however, he was more communicative. The next morning we left Hope and camped on a bar at noon to cook lunch. While doing so one of our party noticed particles of gold in the moss that was growing on the rocks. On the bar he washed a pan of that moss and got a prospect. After our gastronomic wants were satisfied we all prospected and discovered the richest bar ever discovered on the Fraser or any of its tributaries. In conversation two years ago with a man, a Mr. Ladd, who now owns that bar as a mining proposition, he estimates the amount of gold recovered to be approximately $2,000,000. We named the bar in honor of the man who got the first prospect—Hill's Bar.

When we discovered this bar, that was practically the commencement of mining in British Columbia, and I am proud to have the honor of being one of those who laid the foundation stone of mining in this great mineral province of British Columbia.

After our discovery a few of our party went down the river to Fort Langley, a Hudson's Bay company trading post, to try and replenish our larder as we had only a prospecting outfit when we entered the Fraser; needless to say they were not very successful, as even the Hudson's Bay company's posts on the Fraser were not in those days well supplied with groceries. However, our party, while at Langley, reported our find of rich mines on Hill's Bar. This news soon spread across the Sound, where several logging camps were in operation. Our first visitor on Hill's Bar was Captain Taylor, with a boat load composed altogether of liquor. It seems to be always the case—the first supplies to arrive in a new mining camp are liquor. A few days after our discovery of the mines on Hill's Bar the whole tribe of Yale Indians, about 300 men, women and children, moved down the river and camped on our bar. They soon tumbled to our game of mining; they also commenced washing for gold; hence, when Taylor arrived with his whiskey they—the Indians—were well supplied with gold dust. Taylor knowing this commenced selling his liquor to the Indians at $5 per bottle, receiving his pay in gold dust. That night the Indians got drunk. To save ourselves we offered to buy all the liquor that Taylor had, about 100 gallons. He refused our offer; we then confiscated all the liquor he had and emptied the whole contents on the bar.

We had christened the baby Hill's Bar a few days before; now we baptized the infant; we then gave Taylor half an hour to strike his camp and leave, or if he wished to remain among us we would make him a present of a hempen necktie; he would not accept our present; he left. After this incident some of the worst Indians in the band became discontented and inclined to be rather ugly. One day one or two of them took a pick belonging to one of the white men and upon his refusing to return it the owner of the pick broke a shovel handle over the head of the Indian. Of course this precipitated a row in camp; the Indians formed by themselves with their muskets and the whites a short distance away armed for what might occur. The chief of the tribe being present got on a stump and made a long speech to his tribe; while he was speaking a large man-of-war—"Satellite"— hove in sight around the bend of the river with Governor Douglas and the Captain of the Satellite and a dozen bluejackets on board. If ever visitors were welcome Governor Douglas and his barge load of British mariners were welcome to this little party of whites, whom they arrived in time to save from annihilation. When the Governor landed on the bar the miners fired a salute in his honor; they stated their grievance to him and he persuaded the Indians to leave the bar and go to Fort Yale, where a small Hudson's Bay company trading post was established and pacified the Indians by giving them a blow out of hard tack and molasses.

We had no more trouble with the Indians after that on Hill's Bar. About six weeks later Governor Douglas appointed George Perrier, the first justice of the peace in B. C. Our next arrival on Hill's Bar was Billy Ballou, an old California expressman who was so well pleased with our prospects that he started the pioneer express of British Columbia in the new colony. (I do not refer to the Hudson's Bay company, which had an express 14 years before from the Norway house to west of the Rockies). Of course we all gave him letters and samples of gold dust to our friends in the outside world, the receipt of which in California caused the great excitement. This was in April, 1858.

The entire population of San Francisco, merchants, capitalists, business men of all descriptions as well as the ever-present gamblers, were alike seized by the insane desire to sell out their business, their homes and any other property they were possessed of for any sum that would bring them and their outfit to the banks of the Fraser. It is needless to dwell upon the many trials and hardships of many of those pioneers to British Columbia. Nearly all the miners on the Bar were Americans; one Englishman familiarly known on the bar as "Bloody Edwards," was a great favorite with all the boys, and whenever they got feeling jolly over a fresh arrival of the juice of the barley, they would try to make an American of Edwards, but it was no go with him. He told them he was content to be a "bloody good Englishman," and always wound up the argument by giving three "bloody good" cheers for the Queen.

Edwards had a trading post on Hill's Bar, and among his stock was the inevitable whiskey. One evening the boys collected at the store and were enjoying themselves as usual, when someone questioned Edwards' bravery. Edwards to prove his grit, held a lighted candle at arm's length at the back end of the store, while some of the boys stood at the front end of the store and commenced to fire shots at the candle from their revolvers. One of the sober men present, seeing the danger, proposed that all hands take a drink, which they did, and so ended the shooting which probably saved Edward's life.

The first Gold Commissioner appointed at Lytton in 1858, was Captain Trevallia, a very eccentric character. At one time he confiscated a lot of whiskey brought in overland from Oregon. In long winter evenings, when the boys got dry, they would visit the Captain and express doubts as to whether the seizure was genuine liquor, and to prove the matter the Captain would tap a barrel and sample it with them, the result being that the fumes would overcome him and the boys would have to put the Captain to bed.

He wes succeeded in 1858 by Captain Henry Maynard Ball, a retired captain of the English army, who became a great favorite with the miners of Lytton.

Another eccentric character of these early days was Judge Cox, who left California during the excitement of 1858 for Victoria, and having no money to pay his passage from San Francisco, shipped on board a sailing vessel as cook. When the vessel was out to sea the sailors went to the galley at eight bells for their dinner, but found nothing ready. Cox being ignorant of everything pertaining to the culinary art, had nothing ready for them. This riled the hungry sailors. They went to the Captain with their complaint. The Captain ordered Cox to appear before him, and then Cox admitted he knew nothing about cooking, but said he was broke and wanted to get to Victoria. The ship being then at sea Cox could not be put ashore, and one of the crew had to be pressed into the service. The Captain found that Cox was an Irish gentleman in reduced circumstances, so he made the best he could of his bargain, and took him into the cabin to straighten out his accounts. After Cox arrived in Victoria Governor Douglas appointed him Customs House Officer at the boundary, to collect revenue on goods and animals coming in overland from Oregon. He was afterwards appointed Gold Commissioner at Williams Creek, which position he filled satisfactorily to all. He had a way of his own in deciding cases. He would generally advise the parties not to bring their troubles into court, but settle them outside. On one occasion he was trying a case, when both plaintiff and defendant swore they were rightful owners of a certain mining claim. Judge Cox gave his novel decision thus: "That both men start from the court house together, get an axe apiece and run two miles to the ground in dispute and the man who drove the first stake to get the ground.

In an other trial as to disputed ground on Cedar Creek, which took place on a Saturday, the Judge reserved his decision until the Monday, when he decided in favor of the plaintiff, but the successful litigant was ordered to pay all the costs, including the defendant's lawyer. The defendant gave notice that he would appeal from the Judge's decision. After the court adjourned the defendant went into the Judge's private office on other business, and the Judge, thinking he was on the appeal case, said: On Saturday I intended to decide in your favor, but the effects of a champagne supper to which I was invited by the plaintiff caused me to change my mind. After this statement the case was not appealed. Williams Creek, during the palmy days of '62 and '63 was a lively place. Theatres, dance halls, hurdy-gurdy girls, saloon keepers and gamblers reaped a rich harvest from the liberal miners who never thought the gold in their claims would give out, and were as careless of their gold as though it had no value. The story of Long Abbott is well known. He had made $40,000 on Williams Creek, wasted the whole sum in champagne and crowned his exploit by smashing with $20 gold pieces a costly mirror hanging in the barroom. Others who deserved a better fate and were instrumental through their discoveries in making large fortunes died poorer than the very latest arrivals in the diggings. Witness Jim Loring, who had a third interest in the Dillier claim, that paid over $300,000 in three hundred feet of ground, died in Victoria without a dollar. I cannot pass here without mentioning the fate of one of our greatest explorers, John Rose, who died of starvation in the mountains on a prospecting tour after recording his sufferings on a tin cup, on which he scratched a few broken words. Other pioneers who deserve mention who took an active part in early discoveries of British Columbia, Bill Cunningham, Jim May, Major Downey, Dave Potts, George Harvey, Dave Edwards, Hans Helgesen, Duncan McMartin, T. N. Smith, (known as Black Jack), Fred Black, Bill Hazeltine, Jim Sellers, P. C. Dunlevy, are some of those early timers. We may also mention the names of those who administered law and order in the pioneer days of the province: Sir M. B. Begbie, Charles Brew, Judge Gaggin, Captain Ball, Hon. P. O'Rielly, Captain Sanders, Captain Spalding, A. W. Yowell, N. C. Elliott, Judge Elwin. Those who practiced law in those days: J. G. Barnston-Walker, G. A. Walkem and Parks.

Other prominent pioneers who took part in opening up the province in constructing roads and trails were Edgar Dewdney, Walter Moberly, J. W. Trutch, Tom Spence, G. B. Wright, G. Landvoight, Powers and Roberts, who built the first mule trail from Fort Yale to Boston Bar, in 1861, are some of those who contributed to making this the greatest province in the Dominion of Canada.

I cannot close this article without mentioning the best friend British Columbia ever had, Governor Sir James Douglas, who was Governor from 1851 to 1864, a friend of the miner and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He did more for the province in building roads and opening up the country than any other governor the country ever had.

The trials and tribulations of the original miners of '58 and '59 will make interesting reading to the old pioneers who may scan this article, as well as the young generation, to whom the early history of the settlement of the province is ever an engrossing study.

FRUITLANDS.

Members of Canadian Real Properties, Limited, Visit Their Holdings.

C. W. Ward and A. E. Lee of the Canadian Real Properties and the Western Canada Land Company, arrived in Kamloops from England yesterday and are staying at the Zetland, says the Kamloops Sentinel of Tuesday. In the afternoon they drove over to Fruitlands and are much pleased at the progress made there. They find there is an abundant water supply available, notwithstanding the dry spring season.

In reply to an enquiry they informed the Sentinel that although only put on the market on May 1, already over 1000 acres of the Western Canada Land Company's lands have been disposed of. This company has had an excellent map prepared, showing the exact location of every acre of their holdings, which are scattered over a wide area east and west of Edmonton, along the lines of the C. P. R. branches and the route of the G. T. P.

"They are all wheat lands," said Mr. Ward. "British Columbia offers the fruit-growing districts, and the peope of this province do not seem to fully appreciate the great value of their fruit lands, which will in a few years become very valuable. There is an incessant stream of people pouring into the northwest, and the fruit supply must be drawn from the outside."

Mr. Lee stated that before leaving England he had been informed by the London office of the emigration department that they expected to pass at least 250,000 emigrants for Canada through that office alone. The British emigrant will not consider either South Africa or Australia now. Canada is the goal and a number of settlers have recently come into the Northwest from South Africa, where conditions are far from satisfactory.

Messrs. Ward and Lee intend remaining here for the next two weeks, and will occupy themselves in actively forwarding the settlement of the Fruitland property.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

The steamship Pondo, a vessel of 5,000tons gross register, has been substituted for the steamship Africander, by R. A. Alley & Company for service on the run between British Columbia and New Zealand ports. The Pondo sailed from England for New Zealand the latter part of February, and she should now be about at her destination. The steamship Bucentaur, 6,000 tons, is en route from New Zealand ports for Victoria and Vancouver, having sailed the latter part of April. She is due to reach this port about May 29. She is scheduled to sail from here on her return to New Zealand ports on June 15.

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Making Rivers Work for Distant Cities

Electricity Giving the Water Wheel, Among the Most Venerable of Mechanical Appliances, an Enlarged Usefulness—How Minnesota Waterways Will Be Harnessed That They May Run Trolley Cars, Light the Streets and Keep Machinery Moving in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., April 28, 1906.—This country is on the verge of an era when, thanks to the aid given by electricity, distant reservoirs and rivers will furnish the power to light streets and buildings, run trolley cars, pump the water supply and keep machinery moving in mills and factories in American towns and cities. The water wheel is almost as old as history itself, but during the nineteenth century it was outrivaled by steam as a power producer.

Now, among the other innovations due to twentieth century ingenuity comes a new era of usefulness for one of the most venerable among mechanical appliances. In the state of New York, where the mighty Niagara has been placed in bondage on the one side and water powers on the upper Hudson are also being developed, electricity will flash along the power lines practically across the entire state. Similar power developments have also been made at points in the great West, and plants are in process of construction in other sections of the country.

When the waters are harnessed and made to supply power to be transmitted by electricity over long distances, the engineers refer to it as hydro-electric development. Work which is now being completed near this city is a good illustration of what is involved when man seeks to use in this way the pent-up energies of rivers and streams. The Great Northern Power company, which, in this case, is doing the work of harnessing the waters began the construction of its first plant only a little over a year ago; but since then it has built a great reservoir, dug a canal about two miles long, ending in a forebay of some forty acres, laid three great pipes, each about a mile in length, and is erecting a powerhouse on the bank of the river.

To do these things required a regiment of about a thousand men organized in companies and living in villages which sprung up almost in a day at points along the works. A railroad four miles in length was built to facilitate the handling of materials. Excavating has been done by great steam shovels which with every movement of their mighty arms lift several tons of earth and rock. Concrete mixers have manufactured many thousands of cubic yards of artificial stone as enduring as the granite of the everlasting hills. The coming of winter is not allowed to interfere with work of this kind, and concrete was made when the mercury was far below the zero mark. Then the material was heated, and when it had been turned into concrete and put in place it was kept warm until long after it had hardened. Near the rising dams stood great skeleton towers from whose tops stretched cables along which ran the buckets carrying material to the places where it was needed.

All parts of the country were drawn upon for material to be used in the work. The redwood forests of California contributed from their supply of timber; eastern manufacturers made the structural steel for the powerhouse and supplied the great water wheels and generators; from the bed of Lake Superior were taken the pebbles and sand to become parts of the concrete, and in the planning of the plant not only American engineers but experts in far off Switzerland were called upon to aid in the preparation of plans for the work.

The works which are now being completed are located on the St. Louis river flowing into St. Louis bay, which forms the harbor of this city. The engineers found a point where the river broke through a slate ridge. By closing the openings in this natural barrier an artificial lake was made, covering about 480 acres. The lake is a mile and a half in length across the river valley and half a mile wide. It is a picturesque sheet of water, in the midst of which, where stood two rounded hills in the valley, now appear a couple of islets.

To keep this body of water in check required the erection of fifteen dams of varying sizes. There is a main dam, for instance, which is located across the channel where the river made its way through the ridge of slate. Here there was an old timber dam which the engineers summarily removed with the aid of some large charges of dynamite. The concrete barrier which has taken the place of this timber structure is 1,150 feet long, or over a fifth of a mile, 370 feet of its length being devoted to the spillway, over which will flow the surplus water of the river. The average height of this spillway section is forty feet, or greater than that of a three-story dwelling. In the construction of this one dam 20,000 cubic yards of concrete were used. Had this concrete been erected in the form of a shaft twenty square feet, it would have risen to a height of 310 feet, or nearly half as high again as Bunker Hill monument.

Near the main dam is one which is built in the form of an arch, which sweeps in a graceful curve into the waters of the artificial lake and derives its strength from its form, just as do the arches which sustain the weights of massive bridges and towering buildings. The purpose of the service reservoir is to conserve the flow of the water in order to meet the variable demands for power without unnecessary losses of the precious fluid over the spillway. A large storage reservoir will be constructed upstream, although it is not necessary with the present plant.

Near the east end of the artificial lake are the headgates through which the water will be allowed to flow into the canal, which, with its breadth of 36 feet at the bottom and a depth of 15 feet, is larger than many that in the old days floated the boats carrying articles of commerce from city to city. The early canal builders were obliged to work by hand. Earth excavation here has been made with the aid of the enormous steam shovels, lifting tons of material at every stroke. For over two-thirds of a mile, however, it has been necessary to blast a way through rock, this section being rectangular in shape, 30 feet wide and 15 fet deep.

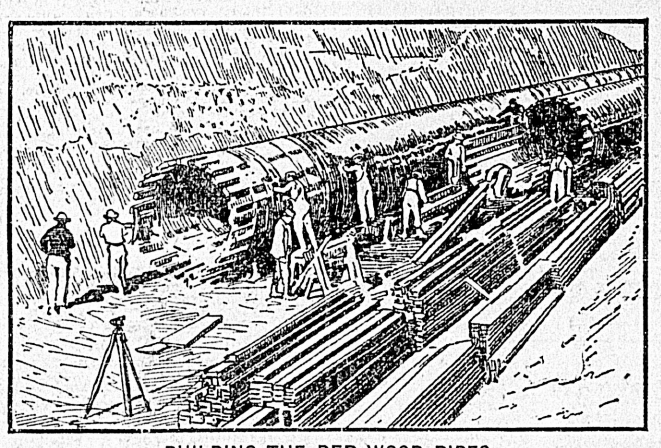
From the forebay in which the canal terminates and which still further provides for sudden fluctuations in the demands at the power station the water is drawn into the pipe line. The engineers refer to these great redwood tubes as pipes, but to the uninitiated they look more like tunnels. Another precaution is taken to see that the supply of water to the powerhouse is promptly increased or diminished as the varying demands of the business require. High above the pipes, on massive steel supports, at the top of the river bank, will stand a great tank, 30 feet in diameter, and as the water flows in or out of this tank it will serve to take care of sudden changes in pressure when the load upon the water wheels is diminished or increased. An interesting detail of construction at this point is found in the arrangement by which the water in the standpipe and tank will be kept from freezing. This will be accomplished by bringing hot air from the heating plant in the powerhouse, 500 feet away, and allowing it to rise between the standpipe and its lagging, or covering.

The redwood pipes end here above the powerhouse, where they are joined to pipes of steel. These plunge down the declivity to enter the basement of the concrete structure in which are the water wheels, the generators and other necessary machinery. The 13,000 horse power wheels are in capacity the largest power units ever built for high heads, and are as large as any built under any circumstances. The vertical shafts, by which the wheels are connected to the generators on the floor above are designed for a speed of 375 revolutions a minute. As each generator is of 10,000 horse power capacity, 30,000 horse power represents the ordinary production of the present station; but with the water available, five other pipes may be laid to supply water to five other wheels and thus give the station a total of 80,000 horse power. In other words, this power station at the bank of the St. Louis River, with its present machinery, will supply three times the horse power which suffices to run all the great mills in the manufacturing city of Lowell; and Lawrence, near at hand, has likewise grown wealthy from about the same amount of power.

The electricity generated on the St. Louis River will be flashed to this city 14 miles away over lines of wire supported on tall steel towers. In the city there will be a sub-station where the voltage will be "stepped down" for distribution through the cities of Duluth and Superior, which is across the bay and which will probably be reached by submarine cables. In the sub-station will be placed the machinery which will operate the trolley cars in the two cities. Not only can such a plant as this provide cheap power for the industries, big and little, of a city of 75,000 inhabitants, but the electricity can be carried to the great iron mines on the Missabe range, 70 miles north, and to the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, 120 miles away.

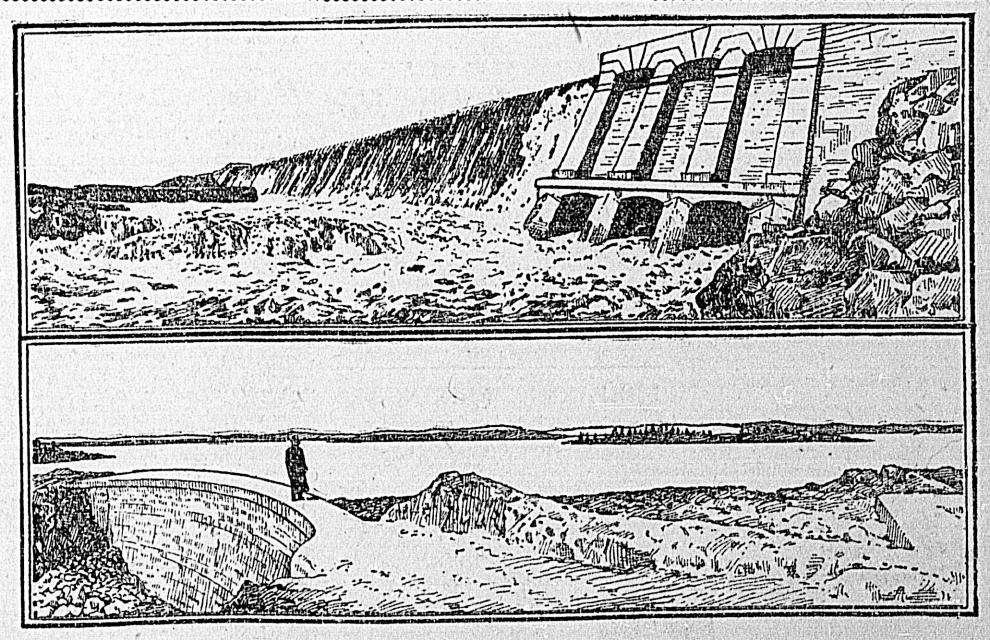
The work which has been done so far is only the beginning of the general scheme which includes a development to be made later further down the St. Louis River and also a plan by means of which a portion of the St. Louis River water would be carried over a fall of 740 feet directly into the centre of Duluth. If all these plans are carried out there will ultimately be developed 200,000 horse power.

What is being done in this section of the country is an evidence of the enormous possibilities which are hidden in regions where numerous water courses finding their way over sharply descending ground are awaiting the coming of the engineers with their armies of workmen to put the streams in bondage and make them do the work of producing power to be used throughout large sections of the country roundabout.



BUILDING THE RED WOOD PIPES

There Are Three of These Great Tubes, Seven Feet in Diameter and Extending For a Mile Across Country.



HOW THE WATERS ARE HARNESSED

The Main Dam on the St. Louis River Near Duluth and a View of the Artificial Lake From the Arch Dam.

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JOHN DOWIE DYING.

Elijah II. Critically Ill and End Not Far Off.

Chicago, May 11.—John Alexander Dowie is critically ill in bed, and his strength is said to be failing rapidly. Dr. Blanks, who has been in constant attendance on Dowie since his return from Mexico, tonight said that Dowie might live ten days, but that a fatal termination within two or three days would not be surprising.

Scientific Miscellany

Glass from pure quartz can be heated to 1,000 deg. C. without softening, is not cracked by sudden changes of temperature, and is otherwise of great value for scientific and other purposes. It is prepared with great difficulty, however, the quartz apparatus now in use having been built up by piecing single crystals together by means of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. When a quantity of crystals is fused the mass is made opaque by air bubbles, which cannot be removed, and varied experiments have made it evident that clear glass is not likely to be obtained by direct fusion at atmospheric pressure. An effort to solve the problem by other means has been made at the Carnegie Institution with fair success. The quartz, in a graphite crucible, is first heated to 2,000 deg., or more, to produce quartz vapor enough to drive out the air from between the grains, then a pressure of 500 pounds or more is quickly applied, and the temperature is lowered to perhaps 1,800 deg. for half an hour, when heat and pressure are slowly withdrawn.

Raising the temperature of a bare platinum wire from 800 deg. C. to 820 deg. more than doubles its brightness, while doubling the temperature of a white-hot body is estimated to increase the luminous intensity 4,000 tines. With this in mind, Adolf Herz, a German, has passed an electric current through an Auer glower of metal oxides heated by a gas flame, and has thus considerably raised the temperature. The result is an extraordinary increase in luminous efficiency.

By means of ergograph measurements, M. Charles Ferre has found that one-tenth more work can be done standing than sitting, but that the greater intensity of effort during a long period in the standing position is followed at the end by more rapid fatigue.

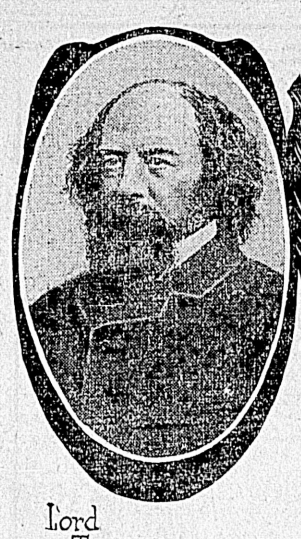
In the "autocarte," a novel French touring map, the road being traveled is shown upon a band of paper, which is mounted on the dashboard of the motor car, and by automatic unrolling indicates the exact position of the car at any moment. It is especially useful at night, while at present high speeds sign boards are not easily read even in day time. The scale of the map is sufficiently large to make clear the exact point of the route reached, and the chauffeur can read ahead for five miles, thus being able to fix in mind all obstacles, turns, descents, etc., long before they are reached. At night the chart is always lighted.

The peculiar substance known as ab bestos, which was regarded as valueless a century ago, is now in demand for many purposes. It is made into roofing felt, cement, theatre curtains and various heat-resisting articles, and has been recently spun into a light and fairly strong thread. Even ropes, with or without steel cores, are made from it for firemen. A new and rather surprising application is for army stockings, which have been shown to be less irritating to the feet of soldiers on the march than other stockings, and the war department of Austria is considering their general adoption.

About ten species of "vegetable sponges" are now cultivated in the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, especially in Algeria. The fruit is edible before maturity, but on ripening the pulp separates from the fibrous material, which then becomes an excellent substitute for real sponge for the toilet, bathroom and many other purposes. The Algerian sponges are in large demand in Paris.

Fog dissipation by electric discharges has proven more effective when the fog contains dust or smoke than when it is water only, the solid particles seeming to become charged and to be then repelled, precipitating particles of vapor with which they collide. With a bundle of spikes as radiator, a space of some yards can be cleared in a few seconds.

Why the teeth of some people decay early while those of others continue sound throughout a long life is a problem that appears to have been only imperfectly solved. A European investigator, Dr. C. Ulsa, has lately analyzed the saliva of 219 children averaging 13 years of age, and has confirmed the idea that there is a relation between the alkalinity of the saliva and dental caries. A highly alkaline saliva ensures good teeth. He has made many experiments to determine how an acid or slightly alkaline saliva may be made decidedly alkaline, and has proven that a diet containing much lime has a marked influence and does much to keep the teeth in perfect condition.



Lord Tennyson.

Some Puzzling Poems by Mr. Tennyson

Guess the name of the poem that sings down the vale,
The poem whose father is King,
The poem that honors the friend who is gone,
The poem that rules in the Spring.

The poem that lives in the depth of the sea,
The poem once baked in a pie,
The poem from which all its dwellers have gone,
The poem that is a goodbye.

The poem whose dress was but tatters and rags,
The poem that lets in the light,
The poem in which we see "castles in Spain",
The poem that sees in the night.

Every line in this puzzle describes a poem of Alfred Tennyson's. The first line "Guess the name of the poem that sings down the vale," is answered by "The Brook." See if you can guess the others.

THE HARDEST THINGS IN THE WORLD.

MANY boys like to make experiments in physics, and the following tests of hardness may give them a little amusement. When one substance will scratch another it is said to be harder than the second substance. This does not necessarily mean that the second substance is more easily broken, because brittleness is not always indicative of hardness.

For instance, a piece of the ordinary glass used in window panes will scratch a piece of soapstone, which proves that it is harder than the soapstone, yet a lump of the soapstone will break the glass.

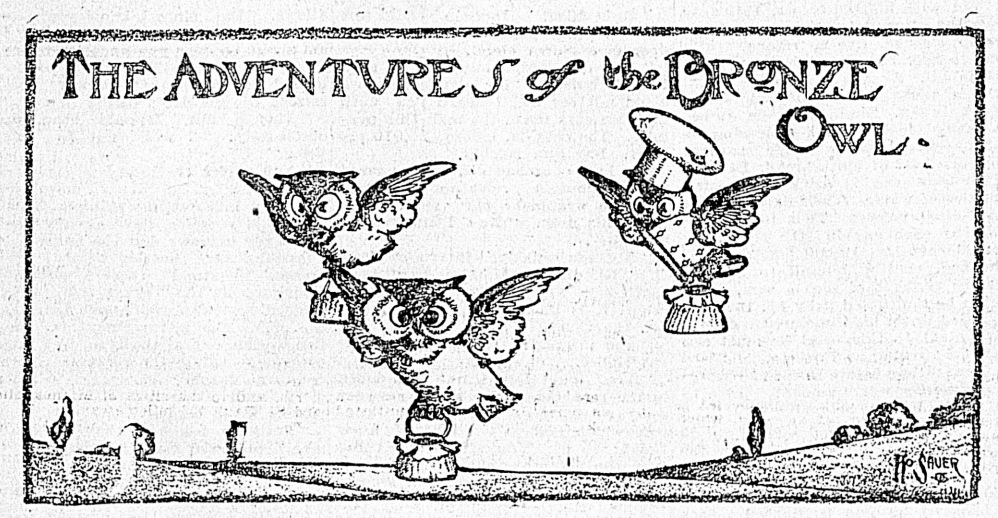
With this understanding of the term hardness, it is interesting to experiment and to make a list of all substances that you can collect—bits of wood, glass, marble, brass, copper, iron and anything else that will not be harmed by your tests.

You will find that one article may prove to be hardest for a long time when suddenly something else will prove to be even harder by scratching the former champion.

To make the experiments fairly a sharp point or edge must be found with which to make the scratch.

ANSWER TO THE PUZZLING STATES.

Guess the name of the State that has lost its good health, —Ill.
The State that's a father's pet name, —Pa.
The State that's the name of a woman or girl, —Ida.
The State that is not yet a dame. —Miss.
The State that the doctors put after their names, —Md.
The State that exclaims with surprise, —O.
The State that's the name of a boy or a man, —Cal.
The State that is hung till it dries. —Wash.
The State that in churches is said or is sung, —Mass.
The State that's a musical note, —La.
The State that's a title an officer bears, —Col.
The State that's a long-ago boat. —Ark.



What Happened Before To-day's Story.

THE bronze owl lived on top of a big building in a great city with twenty-six other bronze owls and a beautiful bronze Queen, whose name was Minerva. He wanted to fly away, but because he had never used his wings he found it impossible. A kind carrier pigeon advised him to read the electric light signs which hung in the sky around the building and he would learn something which would help him out of his difficulty, but the bronze owl couldn't see the signs, because they were so bright they blinded him. A crow that had stolen a pair of smoked spectacles gave them to the owl so that he could see without hurting his eyes. But he made the owl promise that during the first week after he learned to fly he would bring him the largest piece of cheese that had ever been seen by any crow. The owl promised to do this, got the spectacles, read the signs and found out from one of them how to learn to fly. As soon as he had mastered the art of flying he started away from the big building, determined to see the world. He arrived first at a belfry, which was used as an inn and kept by a bat. In exchange for a day's lodging and a guide to the earth the bat demanded the bronze owl's spectacles. The owl, who didn't know very much of the world by that time, gave them to him, and the bat took him down to the earth, where he left him. The bronze owl then discovered the owl lunch wagon, which was kept by an owl and where a great many owls were at luncheon. The restaurant owl and a little brown owl were horrified when they found out what a large price the bat had charged the bronze owl. They assured him that he would need the spectacles to find the crow's cheese, and offered to go up with him to the belfry to fight the bat and recover the spectacles. Last week's story ends with the three owls flying away from the lunch wagon toward the belfry.

BY ALICE LATIMER.

FAR away in the sky the three owls saw the belfry of Mr. Bat, which was situated in the steeple of the ruined church. The lunch baskets, which all the birds carried, made it hard for them to fly, but they persevered and presently came within close range of the belfry. The restaurant owl, who was very excitable, began to hoot loudly, so enthusiastic was he and so sure that they were about to capture the belfry and get back the smoked glasses. But the bronze owl had learned a little real wisdom since leaving his roof home and he cautioned his companions to be silent.

They wheeled slowly up to the belfry and the bronze owl noticed for the first time a sign, which was hung out at the window, such as one sees at inn doors, on which were the words:—

"Rooms at all hours."

"That's good," said the restaurant owl. "Now he won't have any excuse for not letting us in." All four of the sides of the belfry were open and the owls could have flown right in, but they were too polite to do this, so the bronze owl knocked gently on the ledge of the belfry and said, "Mr. Bat at home?"

There was no answer, so the owls went around to the opposite side of the belfry and knocked again.

"Mr. Bat at home?" said the little brown owl.

Again there was no answer, and the owls went around to the two other sides and made the same inquiry, but still nothing was to be heard from Mr. Bat.

"I believe there's nobody at home," said the restaurant owl in dismay.

"You shouldn't have hooted," said the bronze owl.

"We shouldn't have knocked," said the little brown owl.

"It doesn't do to be polite to bats," said the restaurant owl.

They flew inside the belfry and looked carefully around for Mr. Bat, but nothing was to be seen there but the great bell, silent and immovable.

"Well, we may as well go down to the earth again," said the little brown owl, "and wait for another day."

But to their surprise, as they got around to the front of the belfry again, where the sign hung, they saw a tiny figure very busily engaged in sweeping off the ledge of the belfry. It wasn't Mr. Bat or any of his family. It was a little mouse, of a very pretty soft gray color, neatly dressed in a maid's cap and apron.

"Oh, how do you do, Mousie?" said the restaurant owl affably. "Master at home?"

"You mustn't call me 'Mousie,'" said the little creature sedately, "because I'm a church mouse."

"Oh, how do you do, Miss Church Mouse?" said the bronze owl.

"You mustn't call me 'Miss,'" said the little creature again, "because I'm not the daughter of the house. I'm the maid."

"Oh, very well, then, Church Mouse," said the bronze owl; "where's your master?"

"Master's gone away," said the church mouse, "but there are rooms just the same," and she turned and led the way into the belfry organ.

"We might as well stop here until he comes back," said the bronze owl.

"It'll be a pleasant surprise for him," said the restaurant owl, with a chuckle. The other owls both laughed heartily.

"This way for the rooms," said the little church mouse, and she ran toward the big bell.

"Oh, let's have luncheon first," said the restaurant owl. "I'm perfectly famished."

"Yes, we must have luncheon at once," said the little bronze owl.

The church mouse began to shiver and shake terribly.

"Oh, do take your rooms before luncheon," she pleaded.

"No, no! luncheon, luncheon," clamored the three owls; "we've had a fearful climb up here and my! such a lot of fresh air! It made us awfully hungry."

The little church mouse waited to hear no more. She hadn't noticed the owls' lunch baskets, and it never occurred to her that they had brought their own luncheon with them. Forgetting all about her dignity, she dropped down on all fours and ran squeaking as hard as she could squeak straight through a crack in the belfry floor and out of sight.

"Mercy upon us!" said the restaurant owl, "why, she must have thought we meant to eat her for luncheon."

The owls didn't know what to do about it. They decided that the best thing to do would be to pick out rooms for themselves and stay there quietly waiting Mr. Bat's return. The bronze owl found a beautiful little corner room under the ledge of the belfry. The restaurant owl stowed himself away in a nice crevice under the steep stairs that led up into the belfry and the little brown owl had the biggest room of all, for he took possession of the entire bell, perching comfortably inside on top of the clapper.

They waited and waited and waited, but no Mr. Bat appeared. Suddenly, however, they were rewarded by hearing a soft whirr of wings, and the bronze owl, poking his head out, saw that a beautiful, long winged bird had perched on the ledge above him.

"Hello, Mr. Chimney Swallow," said the bronze owl, and all three of the owls came out of their rooms and welcomed him.

"Have you seen Mr. Bat?" all three of them asked the chimney swallow.

"No, but I saw little church mouse looking for him," said the chimney swallow.

The three owls looked at one another in dismay.

"If the church mouse finds him she'll tell him we're here, and he'll never come back," said the restaurant owl. The other two birds agreed to this, and they decided to tell the chimney swallow all about it and ask his advice.

"Well," said the chimney swallow when he had heard how Mr. Bat had taken the smoked spectacles and that it was necessary for the bronze owl to have them back again so that he might find the cheese for the crow, "if I were in your place I would go straight after them—not outside, because they would see you that way, but down the chimney, the way the mouse went."

"Oh, dear me," said the owls all together. "I didn't know the mouse went down the chimney. I thought it was a crack."

"It was a crack from the top," explained the chimney swallow, "but it opened into the chimney, and you can go down this way just as well." He pointed to a door on one side of the belfry, and the owls, looking down through the door, saw a winding staircase that went down through the lower part of the steeple, a long, deep, dark way.

"What shall we do when we come to the end?" asked the owls.

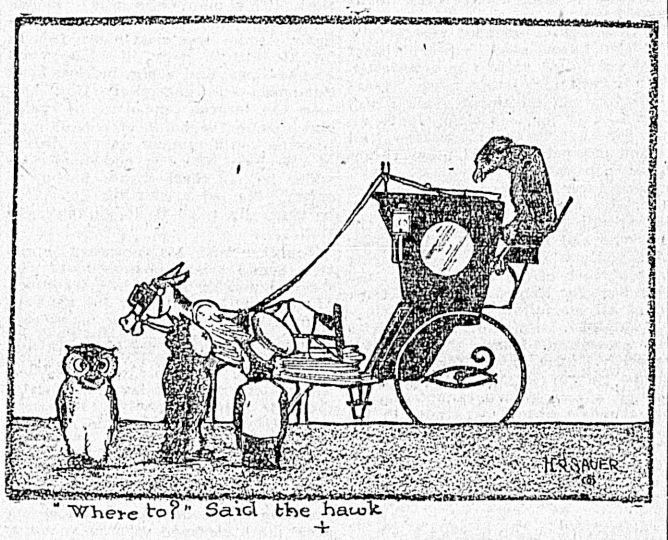
"Just call cabby," said the chimney swallow, and, bidding them a pleasant goodby, he sailed away from the belfry.

The owls hesitated for a moment to take the chimney swallow's advice, although they liked the dark, quiet look of the steeple, or chimney, as the chimney swallow had called it, for they didn't in the least know what was at the lower end. Nevertheless, they mustered up sufficient courage at last to plunge boldly down into the mysterious depths. It was quite large enough for them to use their wings with ease, and in a few moments they came to the bottom of the steeple and the end of the flight of steps, opposite which was a little window, the panes of glass of which had been broken out. It was a very small window, indeed, but the owls managed to squeeze themselves through it, for they wished very much to see what part of the world they had landed in. They found themselves coming out upon a low pointed roof, from which the steeple inside of which they had come down rose. There was no other bird in sight so far as they could discover, and they would not have known what to do if the bronze owl had not remembered the chimney swallow's advice.

"Cabby," called the bronze owl.

The three owls heard the sound of approaching wheels, and a hansom cab dashed madly around the corner of the roof. It was driven by a large hawk, and as the cab drew up in front of the two owls the hawk leaned over toward them and said, "Where to?"

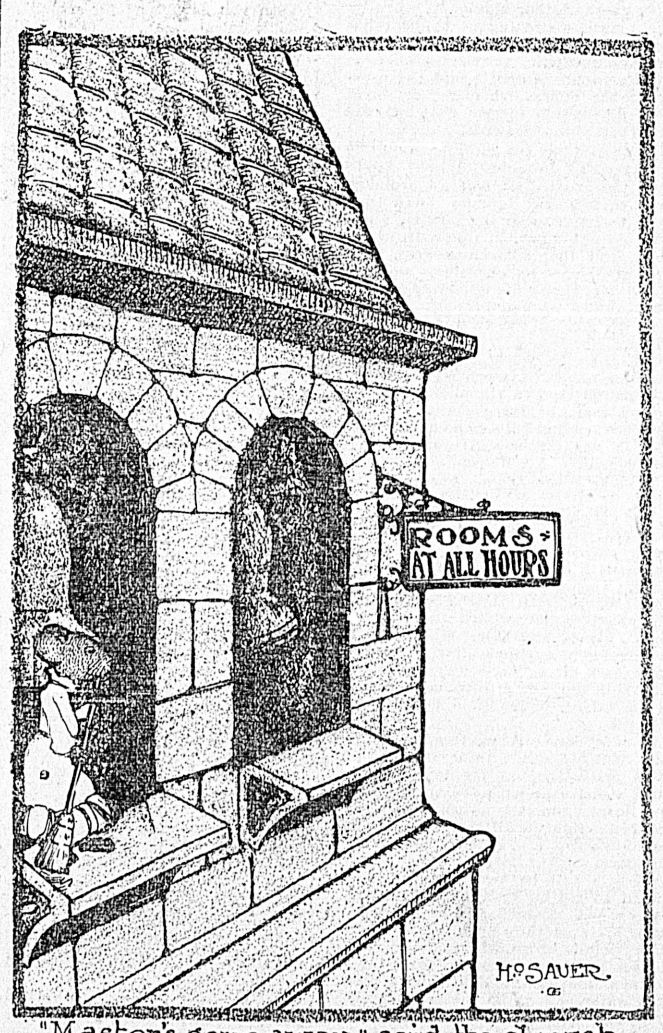
"We want to go to Mr. Bat," said the three owls.



"Where to?" Said the hawk

"Fly in," said the hawk. The three owls flew into the hansom and sat back comfortably, heaving a sigh of relief, for they were very tired. The hawk urged the cab forward and in a moment they were off the roof and flying through the air at a faster rate than they had ever travelled before.

And what befell them during the trip you will learn on next week's Children's Page.



"Master's gone away" said the church mouse

THE OLD GAME OF QUOITS.

The game of quoits is a very ancient one, having been a favorite among the Greeks and Romans, who used a "discus," which was solid like a plate and had no hole in it. In England it was often played with a horseshoe, and to this day, in some parts of that country, a quoit is called a "shoe."

The game is usually played on a level sward, two or more persons playing singly against each other, or dividing into sides one against the other. It is played with flat iron rings, or discs, which are pitched at an iron pin driven into the ground, called a hub or mott.

There are two of these hubs, about fifty-four feet apart, and they are so driven that they do not extend more than half an inch above the ground. The players are provided with an equal number of quoits, usually two, and they may have the privilege of selecting any size quoits they wish.

Each player, in turn, stands beside one hub and pitches his quoits so that they fall as near to the other hub as possible. He must stand within three feet of the hub when pitching.

An expert player can sometimes throw so that it encircles the hub, but this is very difficult. When he does it, however, it is called making a "ringer," and scores him ten points toward the game.

The first player pitches all his quoits; then the second all of his, and so on, in turn, until all have pitched. They then all go to the hub, at which they have pitched, and reckon up points. Each quoit is numbered so that the players know their own, and he whose quoits lie nearest to the hub counts one point for each quoit. Each quoit that counts, however, must lie nearer to the hub than an opponent's quoit.

When points have been reckoned the players take up their quoits, and from that hub pitch to the other hub, and so on, alternately, until the game is won by one of the players, or sides, reaching the required number of points, which is, of course, decided on before hand. Generally the game consists of eleven or twenty-one points.

Each quoit nearest the hub scores one point.

A "ringer" scores ten points.

The distance of a quoit from the hub is measured from the middle of the hub to the nearest visible point of the quoit, so that if a quoit is stuck into the ground the part beneath the surface does not count.

Flat stones may be used as quoits, and as boys can round them easily they are almost as good as iron ones. A small stone may also be used as a hub.

THE FRIENDLY SNAKE.

To run, squeal and faint at the sight of a snake is but the evidence of fetich superstition, a thing which should be cast to the four winds. The boy who kills a little milk or garter snake and carries it home on the end of a stick to edify his comrades is no longer a brave boy, but rather a foolish one, for not having let it pursue unharmed a way which, in truth, is useful.

Such small snakes devour many forms of insects which are a menance to plant life, while from a foe they slip away as swiftly as possible.

It is undoubtedly the sensations which their squirming forms produce that have so long been repugnant to man and caused snakes to be looked upon as his natural enemies. Hardly any sane individual is in dread of the small snakes of this vicinity turning and attacking him viciously.

To them, then, it is perhaps wise to limit one's friendship. It would be grewsome indeed to espouse a friendship for snakes in India, where upward of twenty thousand people are killed yearly by their bites. The revolting habits of the boa constrictor family keep its members from inspiring even a shadow of sympathetic feeling. But in the Southern mountains instances are not wanting of women who have made pets of rattlesnakes, declaring them capable of strong affection.

It may be that in succeeding generations the present friendship for snakes will bear enlightened fruits and succeed in ousting the long harbored abhorrence of them. At present, however, it would seem that to fondle a snake requires a temperament not bestowed on humanity in general.

The President's daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, is fond of snakes. She carried one with her to a garden party and later appeared with it at a dinner party, when it was attached to her gown. It was not complimentary to the snake, perhaps, but expressive of popular sentiment, that she was requested by her host to return to the dressing room and lay "wiggy-wee" aside.

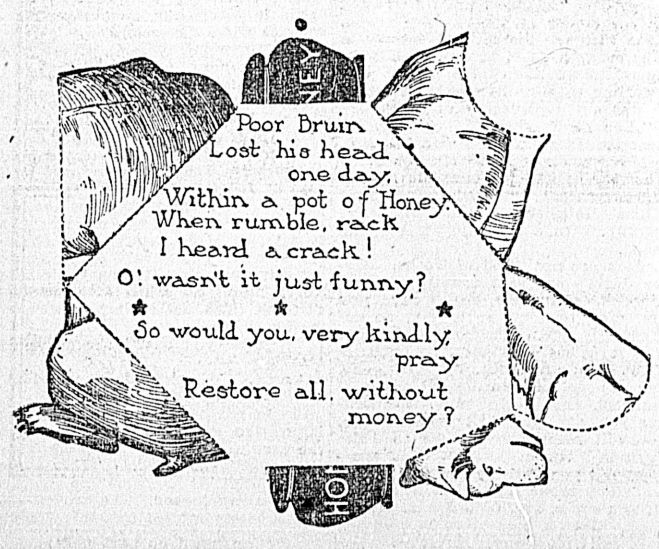
The snake was about eight inches long and of exquisite green coloring.

HUNTING FOR GRIZZLY BEARS.

BY GERALDINE ANTHONY.

Before the lamps are lighted, when it's creepy on the stairs,
I take my trusty air gun and I hunt for Grizzly Bears.
All in the spare room closets and through the darksome hall,
And in my father's study, that is dangerousest of all.
For every single afternoon, at half-past four or five,
That bearskin rug down by the fire just tries to come alive.
So every day I track them, and I shoot them without fail;
No bear stays long in our house when I am on his trail.
And mother likes to have me hunt and kill them in their lairs;
She says she'd hate to have the house all overrun with bears.
Last night when I was sleeping just as sound as sound could be
I thought that bearskin came alive and it was chasing me!
Oh, goodness, it was awful! And I didn't have my gun,
And all that I could do was just to run and run and run!
And finally he caught me. I could feel his long sharp claws
And I knew that in a minute I'd be in his gaping jaws.
Oh, then I screamed for mother just as loud as I could scream,
Till they lit the gas to show me it was nothing but a dream.
But mother says that if I should have any more such scares
She'll really have to put a stop to hunting Grizzly Bears.

Greedy Bruin and the Honey Pot



Cut out Mr. Bruin and see if you can piece him together

LITTLE BO-PEEP.

Little Bo-Peep, who lost her sheep,
Went calling on Miss Muffet.
She called to her spider
To bring out some cider
"How nice," said Bo-Peep,
"I just love it."

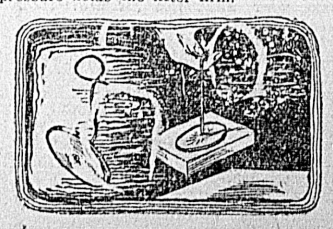
HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER LIFTER.

An interesting thing for boys and girls to make is the leather lifter, or "sucker."

Cut a circle about two inches across from leather and in the very centre punch a tiny hole. Through this hole run a stout string with a small, hard knot at one end. Press some beeswax around the knot and hammer it into the leather so that no air can possibly get through that opening.

Now, wet the leather and smooth it down tightly on a stone or whatever you want to lift, and if you have followed these directions you'll find that you can lift quite a weight by that little leather circle and string.

When the leather is pulled upward a vacuum is formed beneath and the air pressure holds the lifter firm.



THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HASKELL PRITCHARD.

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X.—HOW DON Q. HAD DEALINGS WITH A USURER.

After Robledo's pardon, amongst the few who actually reached the Boco de Lobo was Juan Sorio, and he was led by Robledo himself to the mouth of the famous cave.

"You desire, Juan Sorio," Don Q. said, "to become one of my children?" By this term the famous brigand often designated his followers.

"Yes, lord, I desire it."

The new recruit, little more than a boy, met the chief's eyes without flinching.

"And why do you desire this?"

The lad was full-grown, though he looked hunger-bitten. His brows met in a scowl.

Because I have an enemy."

"Is it conceivable that you imagine your private enemities will be forwarded by entering my service?" inquired Don Q. harshly. "Those who join us in the mountains forget their own desires, for they realize from the moment of enlistment that their sole excuse for existing lies in furthering mine."

The lad's face whitened.

"Down there in the plains many told me differently," he answered. "They said that my lord of the sierra held a wonderful scale of justice—the only one in Spain in which the rich man and the poor were fairly weighed one against the other."

Don Q. dropped the end of his cigarette into the fire.

"I perceive you have a story to tell me. Tell it shortly."

"The beginning of it goes back 20 years, to the time of the great snow. My lord remembers it; how we poor ones made holes through the snow into our dwellings. At that time my father and my mother had not long been married. My father was a shepherd, and, like many of our people, he spent much money on his marriage feast. Who could have expected such a winter?"

Don Q. nodded.

"In spite of the cold and the hunger, lord, those two were happy. But the days grew darker and the cold more bitter, and it seemed they must starve. I have no skill in the story. As it happened, so I tell it—not otherwise. At the last my father went into Malaga, where he heard there lived one who lent money to the poor."

"And by what name was this usurer known?"

"They call him Senor Iapoulo, lord. And to him during that winter my father was forced to go more than once or twice—you would not have had him see his wife die?

Sometimes Iapoulo would not give money, but a barrel of dried fish or a bag of flour. These Iapoulo gave to my father, always making him sign papers. In six months, so it was written in the papers, each barrel bred another barrel. Thus, lord, the debt grew, and became very heavy." The lad paused a moment and sighed. "Yet when the sun shone again we were happy, and my father paid the usurer year by year, though we were often hungry. I do not know, lord how many times over my father paid his debt to Iapoulo—more than 60 times that which he had borrowed, I have heard him say. But the debt remained on the papers—sometimes more—sometimes less."

"Ah, unhappy ones! it is always so," commented the brigand.

"Then, senor of the mountains, my father died two years ago, and I, who lived alone with my mother, swore to gather the full price of the debt, that we might be free. I journeyed into Malaga to the house of Iapoulo, and they told me the sum of the debt that remained, and the day on which I should pay it and be free. So, lord, we worked early and late, late and early, and we gathered the money. And on the appointed day I entered Malaga and went to the place where Iapoulo does business. They said he was not there, so I asked if any one could give me quittance of my debt, and they told me no, but that I should return on the morrow and see the senor. On the following day I was early at his bureau, and they brought me in before him. 'Ah, Juan, have you brought some of the money due)' he said. 'All of it, senor,' I answered very joyously, but he frowned when I counted it out before him. 'It is not enough,' he said; 'yesterday it had been enough, but not to-day. Why did you not come yesterday as you were bidden?' Then I told him of my coming the day before, and how they had denied him to me, but he would not believe, and he called me many names and clutched his knees with his fingers, and his eyes were like black beads when the firelight shines into them."

"How did it end?" demanded Don Q.

"I cried to him that indeed I had come, whereat he sent for those who refused me entrance. They came, lord of the mountains, and with oaths swore that never before had they beheld me, and then Senor Iapoulo grinned, well satisfied, and said, "Give me the money you have brought and I will forgive your lies. Go, be industrious and render to me next year what has accrued. It is the law.'

"Then fury seized me, and I cried out if this was the law, then would I be a lawbreaker forever, and I swore that for that thing which he had done to me Iapoulo should yet come to die. He feared, lord of the mountains, for he called aloud for help, but I broke away from them all, and because I could not see my mother's face when I should tell her of our wrong, I ran to the mountains, and—" he flung out his hand with one of those fine gestures that is imbred in his race—"I have come to demand justice of my lord."

"The story you have told me does indeed show this Iapoulo in a very villainous light," remarked Don Q. sadly. "I fear the fellow is an incurable ruffian, for I have heard similar tales of his doings before. To rob a rich man, or rather, I should say, to ease him of a part of the burden which he carries, is an act of merit; to rob a poor man is a crime; but to rob a woman, mostof all a poor woman, one of those kindly ones on whom is based the very life of this Spain of ours, that is a deed which cries aloud for punishment. Know you if this Iapoulo ever travels in the mountains when he moves to and fro upon his business?"

"Never, lord; he never leaves Malaga. Beside, the governor has warned all travelers, and Iapoulo has made a vow never to approach within 20 miles of this place."

"Why should this be?" asked the brigand.

"'He fears my lord."

"Ah!" said Don Q., shaking his head, "such a fear shows that he carries a bad conscience. When a man pointedly avoids me, I almost always find he has something on his mind for which I could give him absolution. In this world at any rate. Now, in the matter of Iapoulo, you think he cannot be enticed into the mountains?"

"It is impossible, lord." replied Juan.

Don Q.'s gaze flickered angrily over him. "I begin to believe I must ask you to do away with yourself," he said harshly.

The lad stepped back in dismay, one hand catching at the neck of his ragged coat.

"How have I offended my lord?"

"You have used a word that I have not heard spoken in connection with myself for many more years than you can remember. Go, I will pass it over for this time, but remember that in the mountains all things are possible and most things come to pass."

Long after the young man had left him, and far into the night. Don Q. sat brooding over the points of the story he had heard, and the problem of Iopoulo's dislike to venturing within reach of the mountains, and then sent for Robledo, the most trusted of all his followers.

"Robledo, I am about to assign to you an errand. Listen therefore very carefully." He paused for some moments before resuming. "You, although a man grown, cannot remember the day when I was not in the sierra. And I still am here to-night, During that period, so men say in the plains, I have amassed much treasure, and some have lost their lives n seeking for it. Is not this so?"

Robledo inclined his head.

"It is, in fact, true that I have held many great and notable persons to ransom, as well as those of the lesser rank. Men of wealth have gladly paid me half their fortunes for the privilege of bidding me good-bye. To regain men of genius, the world has pulled wide its purse strings. Some few captives have indeed remained forever in the sierra.

"Now, although I have never allowed myself to be influenced by sordid considerations," went on Don Q. in his sibilant voice, 'I have in truth without effort collected riches that might perhaps vie with those of the count of Monte Cristo, with whose fame, I fear, you, Robledo, are unacquainted. Much of this wealth lies burried in the mountains."

"I have at various times secreted it in three hiding places, to which I have given the names of Padre, Madre and Nino. You follow me? Good. The treasure Padre is infinitely greater than the one named Madre, and Madre in turn exceeds qy a hundred times the baby, the treasure Nino. Here is a paper upon this table. It contains a plan, by which any seeker can find the spot where Nino lies buried. Further, whoever finds Nino will find also second plan leading them to Madre, and he who has the courage to seek Madre will discover a third plan leading to Padre. I had these plans made for my heirs, but I have now changed my mind." He rose, and, walking to the table, took up an envelope.

"Here is the plan to Nino. This document, my child, I am about to give into your charge. You will carry it down into the city, and lodging with, it may be, the uncle of Isabellilla"—Robledo looked sharply up—"you will, with much discretion and care, sell this plan to one Iapoulo, a usurer, whose dwelling is within a stone's throw of the bull ring. To this man you will represent yourself as a traitor to and a hater of me. You will not let this plan go under a good sum, Robledo, —20,000 pesetas is the lowest price to be accepted—and Iapoulo can pay you when he returns to the city after finding the treasure."

The young man waited, for it was evident that Don Q. had more to say.

"Yes, Nino is worth far more than 20,000 pesetas, but that is to be your price. My child, would you betray me for 20,000 pesetas?"

Robleda lifted his face, reddening under the tan.

"My lord knows," he answered with passion.

Don Q. looked at him curiously.

"I almost believe I can trust you, Robledo," he said; and, indeed, never had he in all his career permitted himself to speak thus to one of his band. "But you must refrain from becoming sentimental, Robledo," he added. "If I fear if you become sentimeotal I should be obliged to rid myself of you."

Having lodged himself as Don Q. had foretold, he very soon managed to open up negotiations with the money lender Iapoulo.

It is sufficient to say that a bargain was soon struck, especially as the payment, though large, was not to change hands until the treasure had actually been found and brought into Malaga. So it happened that Iapoulo did buy Robledo's secret; did, with infinite precautions, steal up into the bush-grown ravine not far above the foothills, and bear away the treasure named Nino.

Instead, however, of proving his gratitude to Robledo, no sooner had Iapoulo reentered Malaga, after his successful robbery, than, recalling the fact that he owed the ex-brigand 20,000 pesetas, the usurer at once put the police upon his track. It may be that Iapoulo's countenance had not inspired Robledo with confidence, or perhaps he received the warning through a friend, but, at any rate, when the police raided his poor quarters the man had vanished.

He passed up into the mountains, glad again to feel the free winds upon his cheek, and coming to the Boco de Lobo, told the history of his dealings with Iapoulo to Don Q.

Meantime, and while these things were going forward to such fortunate issues, no more delighted man than the usurer existed in Malaga. He held the plan to the second treasure, which the rascally brigand, who who had sold (here he laughed) the secret, declared to be at least 10 times as large. Without delay he must carry off the rest before Don Q. discovered his earlier loss.

Iapoulo at this period, and for some 10 years previously, had held in his power an unfortunate man whom he used as his confidential clerk. This man, who was known everywhere in the city by his nickname Simio, was nearly six feet in height, with a pair of long and crooked legs, and a big, hairless face, flat-nosed and undershot. He had also the largest appetite in Spain, and was in the habit of complaining that he could number on the fingers of one hand the few occasions on which he had reached the harbor of safety. He led a shifting life, for he generally tried to lodge en pension.

Together with his enormous appetite, Simio was possessed of the mense muscular strength. On account of this excellent quality, and also because Simio could not for many reasons betray him, the usurer fixed on the clerk as his companion on his trips into the mountains. Realizing that safety possibly lay in haste, the pair found themselves five days later among the stony bleakness of the higher sierra.

Between his anxiety to hide himself from the imagined eyes that beset the solitude, and the fear of breaking his neck, Iapoulo's orders grew more confused with every movement. But when the lowest point of the track was reached Simio halted and looked about him.

"There, master," he said, nodding his head to the right.

Iapoulo, crouched upon the mule, saw above him a strange rock, shaped like a fungus, behind which rose the cliff. In that gray place each little deformed bush had whipped a hole on the hither side of it, worn by the ceaseless beating of the branches as they flipped and struggled in the unpitying wind.

"Forward, hasten!" said the usurer in the hoarse whisper he had used during his former visit in the mountains of the sierra.

They tied up the mule at a little distance,and Iapoulo followed Simio into the grotto. It was an ordinary cave enough, but Iapoulo was not used to caves, and the lurving shadows on all sides, the low frowning roof, and the mysterious drip, drip of water, now on one side, now on the other, shook his quivering nerves. The lantern he had brought seemed only to add to the terrors of the place.

"Let us to work! Where is the map? Hold the lantern steady, fool! The usurer studied the plan for a moment, then, hurrying across the dusty floor, plunged his hand into a crevice in the corner and drew out a rusty nail.

"This is the sign. Come, let us dig."

Big crooked Simio whirled up a pick-axe, and between his blows Iapoulo struck excitedly at the rocky earth with a spade; but progress was slow. The night deepened into the small hours; still they labored until the pickaxe, pioneering its way downward, struck and stuck in the wood. A few more cautious efforts, and a long and dirty box was disclosed. Iapoulo, too anxious to wait for it to be raised, bade Simio wrench off the lid.

It was done. A whitened skeleton lay stretched out within. The empty jaws grinned up at the two men as they stood stiff with the shock, gaping down upon it! Then across the lantern's light a shadow leaped to Iapoulo's feet and a touch fell on his shoulder.

With a yell he wrenched his head round to see he knew not what. The color had drained from his damp face, his eyes shown white like those of a vicious horse, his upper lip was drawn back in a grin of fear. He stood immovable, his clutching hands still outspread, while the drops gathered and fell from his bald forehead, as he stared back at a cloaked figure bearing a singular likeness to the brooding carrion birds which he had seen on his journey into the mountains.

"May I inquire upon what you busy yourselves, senor?" asked Don Q.'s suave, sibilant voice at last.

In the long pause Iapoulo collected his wits a little.

"This man," he indicated Simio, "implored me to come and dig out some treasure which long ago he said he had buried there."

"Pah!" Don Q. spat out with disgust.

"Do I not know you, Senor Iapoulo? You bought my secret and would now steal my treasure. Did I not see you in the little wine shop of Malaga where the girls danced, while you whispered in a corner with a man whose brows were bound about with a handkerchief of yellow? Corpse of a scullion! My ears are keen. I can hear the eggs break when the quebranta-huesos hatches its young in the sunshine." Don Q. turned to the men behind him. "Pull this man out of the hole and set him before me!"

Iapoulo's bullying temper mounted.

"I have been trapped!" he snarled. "This villain has betrayed me."

"No, master, no!" wept Simio urgently.

"Peace!" Don Q. raised his hand. "You have in truth been betrayed, Iapoulo, but by your own greed. Only the passion to possess could have drawn you here beneath my shadow. You robbed me once of a hoard, anh became brave enough to try and rob again. I will leave you to think over your crimes. Goodnight."

Iapoulo would have rushed forward, but Gaspar's big hands held him. "Am I to be imprisoned in a hole?" he shrieked.

Don Q. turned back "By no means" he returned politely. "You have come up of your own free will into the sierra, and although I cannot offer you my own hospitality, I can recommend this posada," he waved his hand round the grotto. "Juan, bring here your bill of fare. This, senor, is the patron."

The fact that his helpless young creditor should hold a place in this nightmare adventure seemed to Iapoulo scarcely surprising at the moment. Yet he spurned the paper to Don Q.

"You will set me free. I have done you no harm. I have been betrayed. I tell you!" The brigand stopped on his way to the entrance and turned slowly about.

"The meals in this place are served but once a day," he said coldly. "If you will not choose now,, you cannot eat for 24 hours."

"Oh, master, master, and I am hungry," wailed Simio.

The usurer took the bill of fare ungraciously, but as his glance fell upon its items he gave a cry.

"Explain, Juann" continued Don Q.

"This is my posada," said the young man sullenly. "Those are my prices. If the senor would eat, he must pay my price."

"One night's lodging, 2000 pesetas each guest; fire, $2000; black bread, 2000; sausages, each 5000 pesetas," Iapoulo read aloud. "I shall not pay. I am here against my will. Legally——"

"Will the law feed you and warm you and give you to drink," asked Don Q. "Moreover, there is no law here—merely equity."

"But you dare not starve me!"

"Why not? You can buy and eat if you will."

"But I have no money," retorted Iapoulo desperately.

"Then you must send for some."

Iapoulo groaned.

"Your orders, senor," said Juan.

"One small loaf, half a sausage and some water."

"And for this gentleman?"

"For Simio? Nothing!"

"O, master, would you starve me?'

"If you cannot pay you must starve," said Iapoulo.

Simio howled aloud. This fate far exceeded his worst fears.

"Senor," interposed Don Q., "you have yourself appealed to the law. By the law therefore you must hold. A master is bound to provide food for his servant under circumstances such as these, for you persuaded him to follow you for your own purposes into—I fear—an inhospitable region. He is, moreover, a man of twice your size and will therefore require on a just computation double as much food. Come, we must see justice done. Hear me, Juan, when the senor orders food for his own repast, you will bring double the quantity for this poor servant, who weeps for hunger."

"Will my lord pardon me?" A tall young mountaineer stepped out from the rank of Don Q.'s followers. His brows were bound with a yellow handkerchief, and his dark eyes gleamed as he sat the butt of his musket on the floor and rummaged in his shirt for a moment.

"What is this, Robledo?"

"I should like my account settled, lord. This senor bought from me a certain precious thing in the plains, for which he promised me a payment of 20,000 pesetas, which he failed to pay." Robledo brought out a ragged paper from his vest. "It is written here, lord."

Don Q. took the paper and glanced over it. "A fair demand," he remarked.

"What have you to say, senor?" he addressed Iapoulo.

But Iapoulo had no answer ready. He recognized the handsome face, the bold air of the mountaineer he had betrayed.

"Speak!" The sharp command startled the usurer.

"I have no money," he replied bitterly. "When will you let me go?"

"As soon as you have paid your just debts, senor. This man" — he laid a slender, yellow finger on Robledo's shoulder—"I will permit to be your messenger. To-morrow, at the first light, you will deliver to him a letter for your agent in Malaga. By the way, Juan, the senor wants paper, pen and ink."

Juan at once produced them.

"The pen is 1000 pesetas, the ink 500 and each sheet of paper is 1000" he said, as he handed them to...Iapoula.

"I do not need them," The usurer believed he could score a point. "If I refuse to write what can you do?"

"The alternative is simple," replied Don Q., and bending forward towards Iapoulo he whispered a few words in his ear.

"No, no, I will write!" cried the man, tearing a sheet of paper in two. "You see, I use but half," he added.

"Pray do not be hasty, senor," implored Don Q. "Rather, be very careful to ask for enough money, or perhaps we shall be forced to speak together again of alternatives."

Then in an instant they were gone —the vulture-faced brigand and his swarthy, grinning band. Iapoulo found himself in the darkness. He felt each limb. He was sound and free, therefore, surely, he codld escape. He rushed towards the opening of the cave, and against a grating that had been silently fastened over it. He clung to the bars, listening to the wind and to the strange sounds that float about mountain sides in the night time. The world he knew lay five days of hard travel away, beyond many treacherous and desolate gorges. He did not heed the powerful snoring of Simio, who had seized on the loaves and sausage the brigands left behind them, and, having eaten and come to the conclusion that there were worse folk abroad than the vulture of the sierra, had fallen contentedly asleep.

Presently Iapoulo became lost in a maze of calculations, which he worked out with knitted brows. Five days must be allowed for the messenger to go to Malaga, five to return, also one to spend in the city—that made 11 in all. Each day he would eat half a sausage and half a loaf of black bread. Simio—here he turned a savage look upon his sleeping retainer—would eat a whole sausage and one loaf of black bread. Between them they would drink three small bottles of water. Their daily lodging cost 4000 pesetas. Thus he computed that each day in the mountains would cost him 19,500 pesetas. He moaned, rocking himself to and fro at the thought of such a sum. But when he multiplied it by 11, the tears trickled down his discolored cheeks, for, alas! to this total he must add the debt owing to Robledo.

It was long before he found courage to name the whole amount, even to himself. When he realized that a monstrous slice of his fortune was slipping away from him he hid his face in his hands, and for some moments told himself he would prefer death. But as the dreadful words whispered by Don Q. flashed back upon his memory he lifted the paper and wrote out the form of his letter, leaving one space blank.

"I'm in the grip of Don Q.," the letter ran. "Send me at once——— pesetas by the bearer, without question or delay. Do not inform the authorities, for if an attempt be made to rescue me I shall be hailed to the pine tree that grows nearest heaven upon the mountain above the place of my imprisonment."

This note addressed to his representative in the city, he sat down to the hardest struggle of his life — the figure at which he would place the sumto be sent. Doubts assailed him. He did not wish to send for more money than was absolutely necessary, for he trusted not at all in the honor of the brigand, who he believed—and in this Iapoulo judged by himself— would break all his bargains and seize the uttermost farthing. Yet on the other hand, it might prove awkward to have less than the necessary sum; accidents might happen, the messenger might possibly not hurry himself, he might be 12 days on the journey. So the dawn came and the full day drew on, and still the usurer sat trying to make up his mind, when Robledo stood before him.

"Is the letter ready that my lord commanded me to take?" demanded the young bandit.

"Will you make very great haste on your errand?" asked Iapoulo.

"On my lord's errands one always hastens," replied Robledo.

"If you are back within 11 days, I will give you—I will give you 10, yes, 10 pesetas for yourself." With these words Iapoulo wrote rapidly on the paper and gave it through the bars into Robledo's hands, crying out—"Go, go, before I repent!" and rushed into the darker end of the cave.

* * * * * * *

Early on the 11th day Juan announced the return of Robledo, and a little later Don Q., with a few of his followers, entered the cave, Robledo laid a bag of pesetas and a rall of paper money at the usurer's feet.

"Now, senor, count your money," said the brigand, "and your creditors shall come in before you. Juan, stand out."

The lad at once stepped forward, bearing a long bill in his hand.

"How much does it amount to?" inquired Don Q.

"By careful counting, lord, it adds up to 234,500 pesetas.

Refusal to pay or any cavilling at the items being out of the question, Iapoulo, with many sighs, paid over the money.

"Now, Robledo, what is owing to you?" went on Don Q.

"20,010 pesetas, lord."

"No, no, no! The bargain was for 20,000," cried the usurer.

"What does this mean, Robledo?" asked the chief sternly.

"The senor made me a promise of 10 pesetas; lord, if I returned by the 11th day. I am here."

"It is false!" Iapoulo could not bear it, every peseta was dear as a drop of his own blood.

"You disappoint me, senor," said Don Q. quietly, "for although you could not see me, I heard you with my own ears make the man this promise. The debt is, indeed, 20,010 pesetas. Pay him quickly."

The last coin had scarcely passed from Iapoulo's reluctant fingers, when he wrapped his worn cloak about his neck. "Now I am free! I will go!"

"Not too quickly," interposed Don Q. "Our little business is hardly yet concluded. You have paid ypur debt, senor, it is true, but not the interest, the usury."

"The interest?" screamed the money lender.

"Yes," said Don Q. "Our debts in the mountains double themselves every three days. It is a bad custom which you in the plains have taught to us. You still owe these two men enormous sums. I fear Robledo will have to make a second journey to the plains."

"Senor, this will ruin me. I cannot possibly pay it."

"So?" The brigand shrugged his shoulders regretfully. "Well, there is always the pine tree."

"You had decreed my death in any case," cried Iapoulo.

"No," returned Don Q. "You shall indeed pay as far as your fortune allows. But, since I know you cannot discharge these debts in full, I am about to offer you another chance of escape. You will cause to be delivered to Robledo all papers concerning all the debts owing to you."

"This is ruin," Iapoulo stood up obstinately. "I will not do this thing."

"You prefer the tree?"

"Yes."

"Bring him out, my children. You, Gaspar, I perceive, have already prepared the hammer and the nails."

Iapoulo was hustled to the entrance. He stood there a moment, gazing up at the great tree that creaked and swooped above him in the gale. The last remnant of defiance went out of the man. The love of money died in the struggle with the love of life."

"I will consent. But you are leaving me a beggar."

"Better a beggar than a dead man," observed Don Q. urbanely "I congratulate you, senor, A moment more, and it would have been too late. Now I foresee that you and I will have a merry time burning all those documents that have pressed so heavily on the poor. Or, stay; better still. The season verges toward the New Year, and with your help, Senor Iapoulo, we will, by sending back these papers, put a ray of light into many of the homes of our good and kindly peasants."

SENORITA RITA

(By IZOLA FORRESTER.

"So you are going home, senor?" The girl looked straight ahead at the wide sweep of level prairie pasture; her red lips parted in a smile — a most tantalizing, annoying smile Carruthers thought as he caught a glimpse of it sideways.

"Perhaps," he returned moodily. "I have stayed too long already."

"You do not like Texas, senor?"

"You did not call me senor last week." He bent toward her slightly, but she did not turn her head. "You called me—Jack."

She laughed and flashed a hasty glance at him from her soft, dark eyes.

"That was a long time ago — last week—but I will call you it again if you wish, Mister Jack."

Carruthers did not notice the concession or her gay scorn. Her stared out to where the cattle browsed— a sea of still, brown waves, hundreds of them, motionless and peaceful in the morning sunrise. Here and there on the outskirts stood a figure of a horse, with a silent rider, watching the grazing herd. Carruthers' gaze swept over the mass until it rested on one herder at the extreme north. Even with the distance of nearly a mile between them he knew what the figure looked like, knew that it was watching them as he was watching it It was not a pleasant knowledge.

"You have changed your mind, Senorita Rita," he said bitterly, "since Ramon came to the ranch. I was very happy—in Texas, until your old sweetheart appeared."

Rita laughed again, deliciously, warmly, with a full enjoyment of his mood.

"You are not tired of Texas, Mister Jack," she said merrily. "You are tired of me—ah, yes, I say you are. You love me so madly, so entrancingly, until somebody else comes who loves me so madly, so entrancingly, too; and then, all at once, you are jealous and distant and dissatisfied, and presto! now, this minute you say you will leave Texas, you will never, never come to the Fortuna Ranch again. You are—what did you call me the day I cried when Pop broke his leg?—kid, that is it; you are a big, foolish kid, Mister Jack. When a man loves he does not sulk and ride away. He stays — and fights. See!" She held up her hand and snapped her small, tanned fingers sharply in the air. "I would not give that for the silly kid lover who rides away. Ramon is a Mexican, but he is brave, he can fight; if I but let him know the least bit I loved him he would carry me off on his horse, 'way, 'way south over there to Mexico. You would not carry me away to your home like that, would you, Mister Jack?"

"I would carry you to the end of the world," retorted Carruthers.

"But not to your home?" she persisted.

"I have no home," said Carruthers "When I came here to Texas I meant to stay even before I met you."

"But you are rich. Ramon says you could buy all of the Fortuna for a pastime if you cared for it. And the Fortuna is the richest ranch within a hundred miles o the border. There is no cattleman so rich as my father in Mexico."

She lifted her head with the little tilt of pride he knew well. Senorita Rita Riaz, heiress of the Fortuna, could well afford to lift her head a trifle higher than other girls. But to Carruthers the motion brought merely regret. He knew the truth about the Fortuna; knew what every Texan as far as San Antonio would know within a week—that old Diablo Riaz had squandered his wealth in gambling, that not a thing on the Fortuna was unmortgaged save his daughter, and even she, it was rumored, was pledged to Ramon Doranda in return for his promised assistance when the crash came.

Carruthers might have given the same assistance and claimed the same reward, but something within him revolted against making the hand of the girl he loved the stake in a transaction over old Riaz's gambling debts If he could win her, if he could hold her promise freely from her own lips, then he felt free to buy up the whole Fortuna when the crash came and lay it at her feet. But she must be free to say yes or no. And she would say neither. She would only laugh.

"Have you told Ramon you would marry him?" he asked with sudden curtness. The uncertainty was maddening to him.

"Why do you ask?" she answered teasingly.

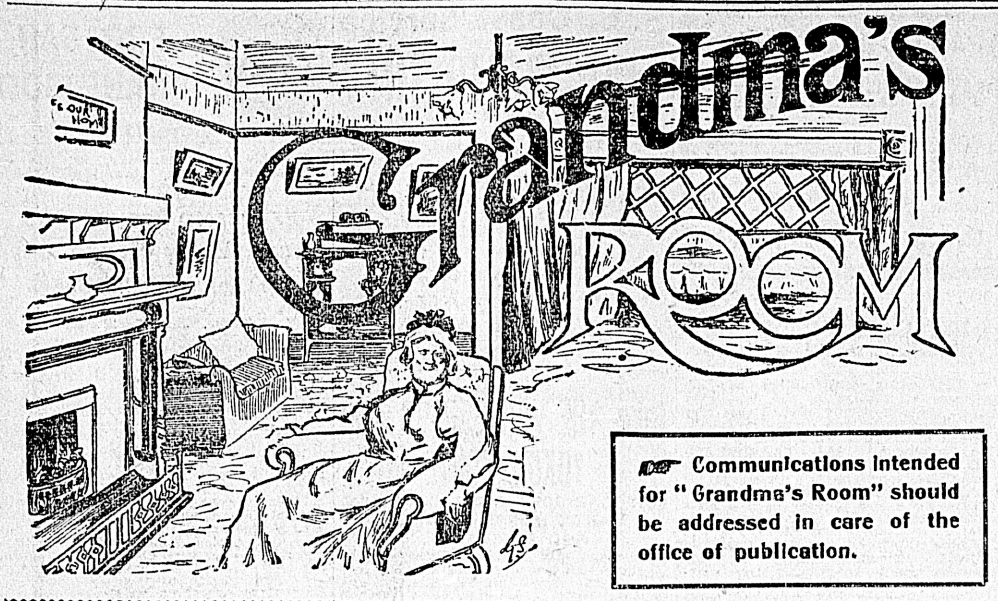
"Rita," he pleaded, "be serious. If you do not——"

She raised her arm with a sudden, imperative gesture and pointed to the herd.

"Look!" she cried. "They are stampeding!"

Carruthers looked. The brown sea had suddenly stirred to life. Undul-

(Continued on next page)



Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

ALL girls are not able to leave home duties behind and go out into the world as independent wage-earners, and yet these same girls have the inherent feminine love for the dainty, beautiful belongings of the well-dressed. All husbands do not provide pocket money for their wives, and, indeed, it is too true that the majority of married women must earn at least their own clothing.

It is to help these that so many articles on "earning money at home" are filling the columns of our "woman journals."

But the methods one sees mentioned are not always available to the British Columbia woman's means and markets. Few are sufficiently perfect in fancy work to make it a profitable source of income. Of course there are some who sell beautiful work, and these are the fortunate few.

For the woman who can do dainty sewing machine work, combined with hemstitching and hand embroidery, there is a field open in making the yokes and chemisettes so much in vogue, and whose patterns and material would demand but little outlay. Original designs and combinations often create their own demand, if shown in some first class store.

Sets of three or four pieces which save the wear of good dresses and give to one's suits a variety that is pleasing would find ready sale and many private customers. A yoke, stole collar and narrow or full vest front of hand embroidered linen, of lace or of any of the many, the limitless, materials at hand for these dainty accessories to the toilet. There are hundreds of busy women who want them, but whose time and fingers forbid the making of them. Hand-made and first class materials—these are qualities for which one longs—but where do you find them "ready-to-wear"?

Neckwear is always saleable if daintily made, and many women make good incomes doing this work for stores or private customers. The "big stores" often give out work of a simpler sort to less skilful workers. Making up cushion covers—that is, sewing ruffles, backs and fronts together, is given out by the piece. It is easily possible to make a dollar a day at this work in spare hours once you get the "knack" of putting them together. There are other odd jobs these stores give to neat and reliable workers. Mattress factories give, to those they can depend upon, ticks to be sewed and bound ready for filling. Pillow ticks are given by the dozen from stores where pillows are sold. I have known women to make an average of a dollar and a dollar and a quarter at this work, besides attending to ordinary home duties. But not just at first; one soon becomes quick at the work, but practice is required to enable one to work to the best advantage and quickly.

Growing hodse and bedding plants brings in a very acceptable addition to one's pocket shpply, and plant lovers will buy your hardy, growing plants in preference to hothouse productions. Tiny plants in tiny pots may go at 5 cents or 10 cents, but then again there are the plants which sell from $1 to $5.

Bedding plants, or flowers grown in the house or under glass till ready to transplant to the flower garden, sell by the single plant, the dozen or the hundred, and for a time in early spring bring in daily orders—and cash.

If you can make a specialty of some one flower, and make it grow just a little larger, brighter and more beautiful than the average flower of its kind, florists will purchase your extra blossoms; but if you try it, you will find there are few "extra" ones; the public will buy at your door.

Special flowers for this purpose are carnations, sweet peas, violets or roses. Do not try all; select one, study it and fill your garden with it. The fact that the garden is full of one fine variety advertises and sells those flowers. One or two fine roses may be grown as background, and then one of the others for constant supply of blossoms. Of the carnations or violets, many plants may be sold, as well as blossoms. The average price of violet plants is 25 cents, or carnations, 15 cents for fine plants. Either may be grown from seed to start your flower business.

But from the flower garden I must turn once more to the sewing machine. 'Tis the fate of us poor women, and the habits of a woman's life cannot be overcome even at the writing desk. Do you know that mothers are longing for the "little girls' dressmaker"? The regular dressmaker will not touch such work; it is too small a lot of sewing to hire a woman to "come in" for. Where can she send it?

The girl or the woman who will make aprons, cotton dresses, children's clothes—little boys' suits in particular—has a field of work which is unending, pays well and is not at all difficult to do well. A good way is to get a few good families as special customers, and they will keep you as busy as you can be. For these you can "make over," repair and attend to generally, or simply do the ordinary sewing.

This is not a theoretical idea; I know women who have employed one woman for years to make their children's clothes, and I know that many others would gladly do the same if they could find some one ready to take the work and on whom they could rely to accept and do it at all times. This is why it is best to have a few regular patrons, as to accept work one day and refuse it another is to ruin your own opportunity of making a home income. The stranger is not always good pay; so keep to the few you know. If they can rely upon you, you may do the same upon them.

Kitchen Helps.

To make a cheap piece of meat really palatable, try this method of cooking: For a piece of "stew meat" weighing seven pounds or about, put on the fire in a pot, and without salting cover it with boiling water. Let it cook gently for five hours. Half an hour before serving remove from the pot and turn off all liquid. Replace the meat, with just sufficient liquor to prevent burning, and let the meat brown, or "pot roast."

Sprinkle with fine salt and pepper for this last half hour's cooking. When browned, place on platter; return as much of the meat broth to the kettle as will be required for gravey. If not enough, add a little milk. Season and thicken with a little flour wet with cold milk.

* * *

If you have been so unfortunate as to become the possessor of a piece of rancid bacon or salt meat, soak each piece before cooking for an hour or two in milk. Sour milk is best, though sweet will do. The bad flavor will be entirely removed if left long enough in the milk.

* * *

Save all scraps of bread, "heels" and crusts. Let them become dry; then run them through the chopping machine and save away in paper bags. Useful in rolling fish, meat balls, oysters or chops before frying; also for stuffing, for puddings, for sprinkling over the top of maccaroni and cheese, apple puddings, etc., and to make pancakes; also as an economical addition to scrambled eggs, ground meat or Hamburger steak and hash.

In throwing away bits of bread you not only lose the bread thrown out, but you must in time replace it with more costly foods. The uses of dried crumbs are almost endless.

* * *

Icing Without Eggs.—A smooth glazed icing, which does not crumble; useful on little cakes, cookies or "patties;" also on loaf cakes or layer. Two cups of pulverized sugar, wet with two tablespoonfuls of boiling water; set the dish containing this in another with hot water and set on back of stove. Beat till light and smooth. Flavor to taste. Let cakes be cold, but do not remove icing from the stove only as used, as it hardens very quickly.

* * *

A handy "bread raiser" is made of a box as follows: Take a box three or four feet long, twelve inches deep and about sixteen inches wide. Down the centre of the box place a partition which will form an extra "shelf," when the "raiser" is complete. Line the box throughout with paper or oilcloth; the latter is best, as it can be washed off and kept more absolutely clean. Now nail this box to the wall back of the stovepipe, about a foot and a half above the stove level, or else add to it legs which shall raise it almost to a level with the stove. In either case arrange it so that the open part comes next to the heat. Across this open front hang a thin curtain as a protection from dust and flies. On the shelves formed by one side of the box and the partition you can place your bread to raise. The box retains an even, gentle heat; protects from chill and draughts, and is convenient for keeping meals warm, making yeast, and even for the airing of freshly ironed clothes.

The Good-Night Hour.

The truly wise mother goes to the room with her retiring little ones, and she sends even the big boys and girls to bed with a good-night kiss, and perhaps a little visit just the last thing. The children, when they are grown, carry with them the memory of the "good-night hour," the quiet talks, the little confessions, the quiet prayers and the good-night kiss. Simple words are remembered as having conveyed great and lasting impressions, or the mere dim memory of the loving good-night goes through life and creeps back into memory at most unexpected turns. Who can measure its influence? For one little hour each day mother should belong exclusively to the children; not as a laborer, or a censor, or a preacher, but just as a chummy companion, a confidante, a soother of the day's woes or troubles, and a loving adviser as to future guidance of little affairs of like nature.

* * *

You mothers who love to see baby looking just as dainty and clean and pretty as only your baby can look, and yet find that starched ironing is almost beyond your strength, time and endurance—did you ever try nun's veiling for the baby's complete wardrobe? For little shirts it is soft and warm and prevents the chills of cotton and linen. For trimming it requires only a little stitching with silk or scallops worked in buttonhole stitch. For tiny petticoats in white or cream it may be tucked, stitched wide hemmed, embroidered or scalloped as time and taste prompt. But made full, they wash easily, iron with almost no work and always look dainty, clean and pretty. Many prefer them to the stiff white lace trimmed garments; and they are certainly not so cold for spring and fall wear, while quite light enough for our changeable summer days.

For dresses your choice of tints is unlimited, from white and cream, pink, lavender, through all shades of red or blue. These dresses launder easily and require so little work to retain them spotless.

The goods lends itself to tiny tucks and dainty stitching, is cool enough for summer, yet suitable for winter, being a soft lightweight wool. The 25-cent and 30-cent qualities had best be avoided for baby's use, the higher priced and wider qualities being far more durable. The extra width makes up for extra price, and the quality is more than treble that of the cheap grade.

For the busy mother who has everything to do for her little one these goods are a source of comfort and enjoyment, for they are dainty and baby likes them, as well as labor-saving, and are suitable for the first short clothes, or for little girls may be used for all the "playday" age.

New York.—Miss Ida M. Tarbell smiled when shown a copy of President Roosevelt's message accompanying Commissioner Garfield's report on the Standard Oil company, and, when she had finished reading, said:

"It is easy to see that underlying it all is a clever political scheme on the part of the President to get his rate bill through. You will notice that nothing has been given out for publication (although I am sure some mention was made of it in the report) of the pipe line question, which the public will come to see some day is a great deal more important than the transit and rebate side of the case.

"I will admit that if Commissioner Garfield can prove what he says he has rendered one of the most important public services in the history of the country. I have believed for a long time that the railroads were giving the Standard Oil company rebates and I heartily agree with every statement made by Mr. Garfield in his report.

"I think he is slightly in error, though, when he says that law suits will have no effect on conditions and will not improve them, I believe that the constant bringing of lawsuits against corporations will in the end become so odious to them that they will be forced to change their ways.

"But the trouble is that we have not enforced our laws. Plenty of laws exist which are sufficient to regulate those questions if they were tested properly. There is no necessity for a change in the laws or the making of additional ones. Let us enforce those we have and that will be enough.

"There is another thing which I particularly wish to dwell upon and that is the lack of power given the interstate commerce commission. They should be given almost unlimited power and I also agree with Commissioner Garfield that if necessary the government should interfere.

"The report has an excellent suggestion when it says that oil, both crude and refined petroleum, should be placed on the free list, as was done with alcohol some time ago. Although there is very little competition and would be if oil were free it would help a little bit and worry the corporation.

"If before touching on the pipe line question the rebate side of the case is thoroughly gone in to it will of course do a great amount of good. The Standard Oil Company rests on its transit facilities and the rates charged it for transportation. Take oil away and it would be utterly powerless.

"I can only add that I hope Mr. Garfield can prove his charges, and, if so, a great public good has been done."

Senorita Rita

(Continued From Page 18.)

ating, swaying, branching out loosely at the edges, it was lurching toward them. There seemed to be nothing rapid or swift about its coming. Carruthers thought, almost idly, of how it resembled the swing of a bunch of race horses rounding the end of the field, when the movement was so concerted, so deliberate, that it hardly seemed a movement. The herders were riding here and there in confusion. They seemed mere specks of helpless misdirection in the distance.

Rias face had lost its color. She turned her horse about, the rein held short and tight in her clenched hand.

"We must race before them as they come," she said. "If the horses keep their strength they will not trample up."

But Carruthers had slipped from his saddle.

"It is sure death to try to ride with them," he answered. "Dismount and do as I tell you."

The stern masterfulness of his tone startled her. He had never spoken like that to her; no one had.

"Hold the horses," he ordered. She obeyed, watching him in breathless silence. The brown cloud on the prairie was becoming more and more distinct. There was a heavy, low rumble in the air like far off thunder. Carruthers drew a cigarette case from his pocket, and after hunting carefully, he produced one match.

"That is the only one I have," he said. "Pray that it doesn't go out!"

He struck it on the box. The faint flame wavered in the southeasterly breeze, caught the end of the cigarette and lit it. Before the match went out, Carruthers knelt and set fire to the grass. It was dry and yellow from the sun and caught the blaze with a snap. The wind fanned it, and a wavering line of thin smoke slid like a snake along the roots for several feet. The horses reared and kicked at the first whiff, and Carruthers seized the bridles from the girl.

"Take the cigarette," he said, handing it to her. "Keep it alight, and set fire to the grass as far as you can reach in a straight line facing the north. The wind is from the southeast and will blow the fire toward the herd. It may turn them."

Holding the plunging, trembling, horses, he watched her. There was no fear, no sign of weakness. She was alert, and sure in her touch, as she knelt here and there in the grass and fired it. As the cigarette failed she tore a bunch of grass, tied it with another wisp and set it blazing like a torch. In another minute a wall of smoke and smouldering flames closed them in from the rushing herd line.

"Come back!" called Carruthers. The herd were not a quarter of a mile from them. He could see the leaders, heads down, and behind them, line after line of tossing horns.

"Will they reach us?" whispered Rita as she stood close beside him, her face lifted to his.

"God knows; I don't," said Carruthers, desperately. "It is all we can do."

"Jack, listen to me," there was a new light in her dark eyes, a new softened tone to her voice. "Ramon has done this. The herd has never stampeded before. He has done it for revenge upon you and me. Last night I told him no. I know about him and the claim he holds over the Fortuna, and my father, but I would rather lose it all than"——

"Than what?" Carruthers let the bridles trail on the ground and held her close in his arms. The tremble of hundreds of hoofs shook the ground, the thunder grew louder, now and then there come a low threatening bellow from some steer gored by its fellows in the rush.

"Than lose you," Rita whispered, as she closed her eyes to meet what might come.

The herd was on them; but as the leaders caught the first sickening whiff of smoke, they hesitated and wavered. Low leaping tongues of flame flashed up before them, and rolls of smoke curled upward.

The leaders swerved westward. After them plunged the frightened herd, maddened and scared at the smell of the fire. The two horses, loosened, joined them in the frantic gallop, and in less than three minutes the danger had passed, and on the blackened bit of land stood Carruthers and Rita alone.

"The river will stop them," said Rita. "Ramon—I know he has done this to harm you—you must leave the ranch. No one can say what he may do next."

Carruthers bent to pick up something from the ground. It was the stub of a cigarette. He placed it tenderly and carefully in his case before he spoke.

"I know what Ramon will do next, sweetheart. He will cross the border into his own land tonight, or else land in the hands of the sheriff. I mean to stay in Texas and there is not room for both of us."

"On the Fortuna?"

"On our ranch," he said. "I bought the Fortuna yesterday to make sure of Ramon and of my senorita."

What People You Know Say About Gin Pills

THE GREAT KIDNEY CURE

Jan 23rd, 1904.

THE BOLE DRUG CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN,—

I cannot refrain from writing you as to the great benefit I have derived from "Gin Pills." The true facts of my case are as follows:

"Last fall, while in the employ of the C.P.R., between Winnipeg and Brandon and also on the Souris branch, I was on the verge of giving up from a severe pain in the small of my back. I tried a menthol plaster without any relief. I afterwards bought a bottle of ——— Oil and used it nearly all with no better results. Then one of the Conductors said to me: 'Why don't you try Gin Pills?' I purchased a box from a store at Douglas, on the main line near Brandon, and before I had taken the half of them the pain began to subside. I continued until all the box had gone with the result that the pain entirely left my back, greatly to my relief. I am sending in this testimonial unsolicited, hoping others will benefit thereby. For any disorder of the kidneys there is nothing can hold a place with Gin Pills.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. TAYLOR.

Sold by druggists, 50c a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. We send sample free if you mention this paper.

THE BOLE DRUG CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN

THE STANDARD CIGAR BRANDS OF HAVANA
MADE BY
The Independent Cigar Manufacturers
of HAVANA, CUBA.

Partagas — Romeo & Julieta — H. Upmann
Por Larranaga — Castaneda — Punch
Figaro — High Life — El Ecuador
Benj. Franklin — Jose Otero — Solo Cubano

The above brands are made under the personal control and supervision of the oldest cigar manufacturers in Cuba, thus retaining for each its own individuality.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE LEADING CIGAR STORES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

CHAS. LANDAU, Vancouver Hotel, and P. O. Box 692, Montreal, Sole Representative for Canada.

Frisco Fire and Earthquake postcards two for 5c. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited. *

White bed spreads, (nee Douglas) 68x-84 inch, a beauty and $1.00 buys it at Robinson's, 86 Yates street. *

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
they are the best that money and long experience can produce.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Bodford & McNeill Telegraph Code.
Steam Launch "Constance" For Hire, Licensed to Carry 8 Passengers.
Agent:—J. K. REBBECK, Board of Trade Building.

A. R. BARROW
Assoc. Mem. Inst. C. E.
B. C. Land Surveyor
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Land, Mineral and Timber Surveys. Townsites Subdivided.
Agents for Obtaining Crown Grants
Nautical Surveys a Specialty
Charts of Anchorages and Approaches Prepared
PORT SIMPSON, B. C.

THE PLACE TO GET
Hardware both for field and household,
At Shore's they get them, so we're told;
Rakes and hoes to do the garden,
At prices every one a bargain.

Tins and pans and big washtubs,
On washdays, where the housewife rubs
The baby's flannels till they're white,
Are bought at Shore's at prices right.

All kinds of shovels, spades and picks,
Wee ones, big ones, thin or thick;
Sidney shore, he keeps them all,
For people either short or tall.

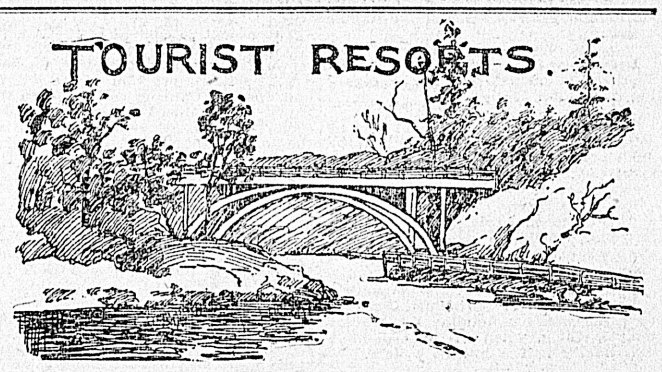
Forks with which to dig the spuds,
Forks for use to bait the bloods,
Forks and knives to feed the face,
To keep alive the human race.

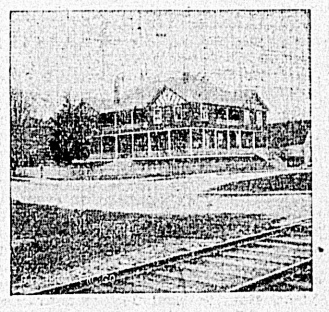
Woodyatt mowers that work by hand,
By far the finest in the land;
Garden hose, and nozzles, too,
To liven things when things look blue.

Shears to prune or cut the grass,
Which can be used by lad or lass.
This is all; we'll say no more—
The rest you'll get off SIDNEY SHORE.

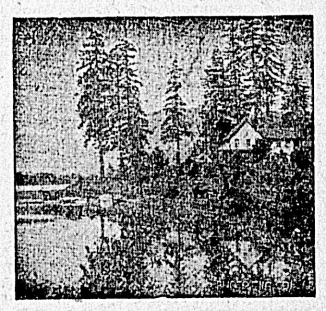
134 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

TOURIST RESORTS.





TZOUHALEM HOTEL.
(Duncan Station.)



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PRICE BROS., Proprietors

LAKESIDE HOTEL, COWICHAN LAKE

The popular tourist resort of Vancouver Island. Excellent Fly Fishing, Boating, Lawn Tennis.

Special Return Tickets issued by the C.P.R., $5.—good for 15 days.

Keast's Stages Meet train daily at Duncan's for the above popular resort.
Return tickets for sale at E.& N.Ry. Office good for 15 days $5.00

EUROPEAN PLAN, ROOM ONLY 50c., 75c., and $1.00 per day
AMERICAN PLAN, ROOM AND BOARD $1.25 and $1.50 per day
MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
Wm. BAYLIS, Proprietor
VICTORIA B. C. Adjoining C. P. R. and E. & N. Railway Depot.
Tel. 512. Bus Absolutely Free. Baths Free to Guests P. O. Box 67

THE COWICHAN BAY HOTEL
COWICHAN BAY, B. C.
Good Fishing & Boating, First-class Accommodation
Boats for Hire. C. WISE, Proprietor.

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Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.
Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, ... HAZELTON, B. C

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR
152 Government Street
Below Victoria Hotel.
JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
And Notions of All Kinds Always on Hand
A. WANIBEE - - - Proprietor

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90 Douglas Street
Between Johnson and Yates Sts.
All Kinds of
JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
Notions, etc., always kept in stock.
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WHEN DRINKING "COFFEE" DRINK THE BEST
CROWN COFFEE
Is a pure blend of the finest Java and Mocha and is healthy and stimulating beverage.
Sold by all grocers
1 and 2 lb. tins

TAKE NOTICE that I, Matthew H. McCabe, intend to apply at the next regular sittings of the Licensing Court held in the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail Liquor License held by me to John W. Meldrum, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the Wilson Hotel.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., May 8, 1906.
M. H. McCABE.
Witness: W. C. Moresby. my9

VICTORIA WATER WORKS

Attention is called to Sec. 22 of the "Water Works Regulation By-law, 1900," which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever, the water supplied by the City upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter.

The ordinary fine for each and every infraction of the above regulations is 50c., but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalty provided by Sec. 3 of the same by-law, viz., on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a fine not exceeding $100, or a term of imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding three months.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, 5th May, 1906. my6

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 34

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

NOW.

If you have hard work to do,
Do it now.
Today the skies are clear and blue,
Tomorrow clouds may come in view,
Yesterday is not for you;
Do it now.

If you have a song to sing,
Sing it now.
Let the notes of gladness ring
Clear as song of bird in spring,
Let every day some music bring;
Sing it now.

If you have kind words to say,
Say them now.
Tomorrow may not come your way,
Do a kindness while you may,
Loved ones will not always stay;
Say them now.

If you have a smile to show,
Show it now.
Make hearts happy, roses grow,
Let the friends around you know
The love you have before you go:
Show it now.
—Charles R. Skinner, in N. Y. Tribune.

Winnipeg painters went out on strike last Monday on a demand for higher wages.

Last year the Piano and Organ Workers' union paid benefits aggregating more than $35,000.

Two clerks with a Liverpool firm of solicitors have been in their employ for sixty-six and fifty-six years respectively. Both are still at work.

President Henry Fischer, of the Tobacco Workers' International union, has just concluded a successful organization tour through the Virginia district.

Trade unions in Christiana, Norway, have purchased a building for a labor temple, which, when altered, will have cost nearly half a million dollars.

The annual report of Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, shows that the organization now has a total membership of 161,217, scattered throughout the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands.

The bureau of labor at Washington has begun an investigation of the beneficial feature of labor unions and is now gathering statistics on sick and death benefits paid and the old age pension system which some of the unions have adopted.

"It is the truest economy to pay a man well," said the premier of England in defending the increase of his private secretary's salary from £400 to £500, following a precedent of Mr. Disraeli.

The trades unions of San Francisco and vicinity have won much praise throughout the country for their decision to waive all union rules that might interfere with the successful and rapid rebuilding of the ruined city. San Francisco has always been one of the most strongly organized cities in the country.

Nothing in a long while has so agitated the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union as the decision of the employers of High Point, N. C., to debar all union men from employment in the factories of that town. High Point is one of the greatest furniture manufacturing towns of the South, and the decision of the manufacturers affects several thousand union men.

The most romantic figure in the whole group of British labor leaders is John Thomas Macpherson, M. P. He was a cabin boy in a sailing ship at 12 years of age; at 18, a steel smelter; at 21, the founder of the Steel Smelters' union, and at 32, an Oxford graduate and a member of parliament.

The leaders of the social democracy in Berlin have determined to organize the domestic servants, washerwomen and charwomen of Germany into a trade union, and have begun operations with this end in view.

The man upon the spot is frequently a very humble citizen. It was an assistant bookkeeper who found the San Francisco sub-treasury unguarded after the earthquake, took charge, telegraphed to Washington and secured a guard of regular troops.

Encouraged by the political success of the labor party in England, a movement has been set on foot to organize a labor party in Canada. A labor temple is to be erected at Montreal at a cost of $700,000.

The Engineer says that in the electric installation on the iner Amerika six miles of main cables, forty-three of branch wire and twenty-seven miles of bell and telephone wire—making in all eighty-one miles—are employed.

The striking carpenters at Hamilton held a meeting with the masters last week, but failed to agree, and a strike was ordered. The masters refused to bind themselves to employ only union men when others were available. Later several hundred men quit work.

Operations on the development of the Bog iron ore properties, on the southwest arm of Quatsino, V. I., are vigorously being carried out. The ore is looking better all the time. The management has just decided to supplant all its Chinese hands with white labor, a move which will be greatly appreciated by the settlers in that locality.

The lord chancellor has appointed seven new magistrates for Sheffield, six of whom are Liberals or Labor representatives, and one a Conservative. One of the Labor representatives is a schoolmaster and editor of the local Socialist journal, and another is a printer and Labor member of the city council.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor recently interviewed President Roosevelt, Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate, and Speaker Cannon, setting forth the views of organized labor on several important legislative matters, such as the anti-injunction bill, national eight-hour law, Chinese exclusion and the immigration laws.

At Toronto a three years' agreement has been arrived at between the tailors' union and the tailors' section of the Retail Merchants' association by which the wages of about 220 men were increased 5 per cent.

A colored employment agency on Market street, St. Louis, Mo., displays the flaring sign, announcing that they make a specialty of furnishing at short notice, waiters, bellboys, porters, laborers and musicians.

Seventeen bookbinders (including eight females) at Quebec have had their hours reduced from ten to eight per day. Printers at Moosejaw had their hours reduced to eight per day on March 1st.

The election of Alphonse Verville, president of the Canadian trades congress, to a seat in the Canadian Commons gives labor two representatives in the Dominion House of Commons. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B. C., is the other member. He is a member of the miners' union and is an ex-president of the Canadian trades congress.

George Penketh presented his credentials at the last Trades and Labor Council meeting as a delegate from the Boilermakers' International union.

F. X. Christian, general organizer for the United Brewery Workers of America, was in Victoria last week, and by invitation of the president, George A. Coldwell, addressed the Trades and Labor Council.

All employees of the iron foundries of Buffalo, Depew, Tonawanda, Lockport and Niagara Falls, including moulders, coremakers and helpers, have gone out on strike. Thirty-six corporations, employing about 1,200 moulders, are affected. Altogether about 10,000 employees are involved.

There is great rejoicing in the midland counties of England, where the wage increase for cotton operatives went into effect. The advance amounts to 2½ per cent., and affects 150,000 employees of the cotton mills. It is the first time in thirty years that they have been placed on the full wage standard adopted fifty years ago.

Edward Bragg, acting secretary of the Bricklayers International union says that the question of affiliation with the local Trades and Labor Council will be settled just as soon as the charter received from international headquarters.

The activity in the building trades in the city reported last month says the Labor Gazette, has increased somewhat while employment is not continuous, it is good for the time of the year. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners are fairly well employed. Lathers and plasterers dull. Painters, decorators and paperhangers active, and are actively employed. Plumbers, stone cutters and builders' laborers active.

In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades in this city unusual activity prevails and in the shipyards One yard is reported to have contracts on hand representing half a million dollars. Employment throughout the different branches is reported as being good, but the demand well supplied. Iron moulders, machinists and engineers are active. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen found conditions fair. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were actively employed.

Master barbers in Quebec increased the price of a hair cut from 15 to 20 cents; earnings of journeymen barbers were not affected. At Chatham, Ont., the early closing by-law affecting grocery stores has been repealed. Musicians employed in theatres at Victoria, had their wages reduced from $21.00 to $16.50 per week in the case of side men, and from $26.50 to $21.00 in the case of leaders, in connection with low priced entertainments—Labor Gazette.

The strike of the longshoremen put effective embargo on Lake Erie commerce last week, and it is expected traffic will stop at upper lake ports. All unions affiliated with the longshoremen either quit or made preparations to quit work. There are about 25,000 men idle, and that number will be vastly increased when industries dependent upon lake commerce for supplies are compelled to cease operations. The strike being primarily in aid of the lake pilots the returns of May 1st were supposed to show the number of pilots affiliated with the longshoremen. But that important point is still clouded, vessel owners claim not ten per cent. are in the labor union. Longshoremen claim 90 per cent. are.

The latest and most novel of trades unions has been organized in Vancouver by the employees of the chinese laundries. The washermen have banded together and served notice on their employers that they will go on strike unless wages are increased by June 1st. A scale for all classes has been submitted, and the employers have discussed the situation and decided that they cannot grant the increase. Possibly a compromise will be arrived at, but anyhow the formation of the union is a sign that John Chinaman is waking up.

A judgment, which would seem to have a significance for trades unions throughout Canada, was delivered by the divisional court at Toronto, last week, and signed by Chancellor Boyd, Justice Magee and Justice Meredith. It dismissed with costs the appeal entered by the local union No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers against a judgment given by Justice MacMahon on a verdict of the jury awarding $7,500 and costs to the Toronto Metallic Roofing Co. The company was embarrassed in business two or three years ago by a boycott of the members of the union, consequent to a disagreement as to open or closed shop. As the union was not a corporate body the officers were sued by the company who got judgment. The union then appealed and the case has been in the courts ever since. Their lordships find that boycotting is illegal.

At present their appears to be a dearth of workmen in this city, and it is not only the corporation that is finding it hard to secure laborers, but the Tramway Co. are also looking for men. Being unable to secure them in this city they have applied to Vancouver. It is expected that this will also be the case with the city and unless they are able to secure workmen there will be very little work done this year. To show how scarce the men are Engineer Topp stated yesterday that he desired as much publicity as possible given to the announcement so that as many workmen as there are in the city may apply for jobs. In former years," said Mr. Topp, "we have been swamped by men wanting work; but this year it is different, so far the number that have applied is very small."

For the first time in years May 1 found Chicago practically free from extensive labor disturbances. Only one or two strikes of importance are in prospect. The chief struggle involves 3,000 of the iron moulders. Notices were sent to concerns within a radius of 35 miles, stating the moulders will quit in all shops, where demands for an increase in wages from $3 to $3.25 are not granted. Of ten other unions, which had agreements expiring on May 1 only two or three were believed to be contemplating radical action, and in these cases there were strong possibilities of amicable settlements. Trouble has developed on the Great Lakes, and it is possible that teamsters who drive through wagons, may try conclusions once more with their employers.

Many of the largest factories in San Francisco left unharmed are starting up work with all rapidity possible under the circumstances. At the Union Iron Works 2,300 men are now employed, and the management expects within a fortnight to have the full complement of 40,000 at work. No damage was done to the three new warships being built at these works for the government, the cruisers California and Milwaukee, and the battleship South Dakota. The City of Puebla, which was sunk in the bay, has been raised, and is being repaired. Workmen are also engaged fixing the steamer Columbia which was turned on her side. The hulls of the new Hawaiian-American Steamship Co. liners were pitched about four feet to the south, but were uninjured, and only need to be replaced in position.

Among civic employees Ward foremen employed by the City of London have had their wages increased $2.00 per week, the increased rate to prevail during April-September. Policemen at Brantford, Ont., have had their wages increased 10 cents per day. At Toronto also an increase in the wages of policemen went into effect last April, and a by-law was passed making $2.00 the minimum daily wage for laborers employed by the city, hours of labor to be 9 per day. At Windsor, Ont., the salaries of the medical health officer and of the city tax collector were increased. The foreman and assistant foreman of the fire department at Brantford had their wages increased 25c. and 15c. per day respectively. The employees of several of the Ontario asylums had their wages increased. 8 firemen at New Westminster, B.C. have also had their wages increased.

The case of Rich vs. Hanbury was taken up before the Supreme Court in Vancouver last week. This is an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Martin, delivered at Nelson last year. Rich, the plaintiff, is a workingman who brought action against Hanbury & Co., by whom he was employed, to recover compensation for a broken ankle caused by the falling of a smokestack which he was assisting to raise. Rich claimed that the accident was due to defective apparatus used by the company. In the court below he was awarded compensation, and the company is now appealing against it. Mr. H. B. Davis, K. C., appeared for the appellant Hanbury, and Mr. S. S. Taylor, K. C., for the plaintiff respondent. The court reserved judgment.

The Miners' Union of Australia at a conference of delegates from various centres at Stawell this year. Two branches from Victoria and one branch in Tasmania sought to give the Miners' Association's allegiance to the socialistic political bodies, by a direct vote authorizing unions to use their machinery to secure the return of labor candidates selected by the labor leagues, and by levying upon the members of the union to the amount of 6d. or 1s. per year. Both motions were declared out of order by the president, Mr. W. Rowe, as they were of a purely political character, and contrary to the constitution of the association. Mr. John Praed, the general secretary, said that in places where the political leagues were strongest few were members of the Miners' Union; and he instanced Gormanston, in Tasmania, as one place where 3,000 men were employed, and only 240 were members of the Miners' Association.

Herbert Sidney McCall, a young Englishman has arrived from Port Townsend, and with a firm conviction that the vaunted liberty of a neighboring nation was an absent quantity as far as he had discovered. For fifteen days he was locked up as a felon would have been with Japanese and other immigrants held for deportation at Port Townsend and was finally brought to Victoria by the steamer Indianapolis and dumped on the wharf. McCall, who is 25 years of age, and who worked for 8 years in the service of the London Gas company, came to Winnipeg from England and a friend who had preceded him wrote him at Winnipeg from Kent, Wash., saying: "If you come here I believe I can get you on." Then McCall decided to go to Kent. He went to St. Paul and entrained for Washington. He was taxed two dollars because he was an Englishman and refused permission to proceed, it being held that he was a contract laborer because of the letter he had received from his friend. He then came to Victoria, arriving March 22nd., and paid another two dollars to the U. S. Immigration agents who are permitted to make a base in Victoria and then he proceeded to Kent, where he applied for work and was taken on. Five days later the astute Immigration Inspector found him and he was arrested. The manager of the establishment at Kent said that he had not known anything of McCall until he had employed him, but the inspectors held him to be a contract laborer and he was taken to Port Townsend where he was imprisoned in the detention shed for two weeks before being brought to Victoria.

In order to aid in reducing the horrors of tuberculosis to a minimum the American Federation of Labor has issued a brochure on how to cure consumption. It says in part to the workers: "Don't waste your money on patent medicines or advertised cures for consumption, but go to a doctor or a dispensary. If you go in time you can be cured; if you wait until you are so sick that you cannot work any longer, or until you are very weak, it may be too late; at any rate it will in the end mean more time out of work and more wages lost than if you had taken care of yourself at the start. Don't drink whiskey, beer, or other intoxicating drinks; they will do you no good, but will make it harder for you to get well. Don't sleep in the same bed with anyone else, and, if possible, not in the same room. Good food, fresh air and rest are best cures Keep in the sunshine as much as possible, and keep your windows open, winter and summer, night and day—fresh air, night and day is good for you. Go to a hospital while you can and before it is too late. There you can get the best treatment, all the rest, all the fresh air, and all the food which you need. The careful and clean consumptive is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works."

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

AN ASSURED FACT.

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts. Headquarters for climate, fruit, flowers and sunshine.

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The following Circular Letter has been issued by

THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN., April 23, 1906.

Dear Sir—At this writing no definite advices have been received from San Francisco and no close estimate of the loss can be made. Insurance offices have been demolished and records in the main probably destroyed. Estimating from data at the Home Office, however, and assuming the worst possible aspect of the case, we can assure you that The Connecticut is able and will promptly and fully meet all obligations in that stricken and devastated City and elsewhere. You need have no apprehension as to its present and continuing solvency and success.

We are not disposed to minimize the magnitude and unspeakable horrors of this awful calamity, which has no parallel in the history of this country—save t sorrow and destruction of the civil war—and has inflicted the greatest loss that has ever befallen insurance companies, yet we feel confident that final advices will show that the destruction of property and the insurance loss is not so great as has been reported.

Sincerely Yours,
J. D. BROWN.

SWINERTON & ODDY, Agts., Victoria, B. C.
Macaulay & Nicolls, Agts., Vancouver, B. C.
Alexander Bell, Agt., New Westminster, B. C.

PACIFIC COAST SS. CO

SAN FRANCISCO and Return $45

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Who have under consideration the advancement of Fishing in the Vancouver District, are respectfully advised that they may obtain through the undersigned—who have had many years' experience in building and selling SPECIAL STEAM TRAWLERS, adapted for Ocean Fishing in Trawling waters, from 6 fathoms to 100 fathoms deep, at least, are advised that we have for sale a number of first class Iron and Steel Steam Craft now fishing out of this River in the North Sea and at Iceland, to suit all classes of Buyers in the British Columbia District, at very reasonable prices. Lengths of Craft varying from 135 feet long to 90 feet long, with good Engines, and these all being very good Sea-going Craft, adapted for the heavy work of the North Sea and Iceland, could, under ordinary circumstances, be easily worked out via the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific Coast. Two are already on the way.

We invite correspondence upon this business of every description as to Fishing Craft, Nets, Trawl Gear and all matters pertaining to Ocean Fisheries.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

W. A. MASSEY & COMPANY,
BROKERS for the sale and building of Sea Fishing Craft of every description, HULL (England). ap21

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on
"OTTO HIGEL"
Piano Action

NEW ART EXHIBIT

The New York Art Studio of 837 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C., is introducing their paintings in this city with considerable success. Their work has found admission among the most prominent families and samples of same are exhibited in the store windows of Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., The B. C. Furniture Co., and The Fit-Reform Wardrobe Co. It would pay art-lovers to inspect their work, as they employ eminent European artists.

SALMON'S
GRAND
DERBY SWEEP
Subscription $1.00 each

158 ENTRIES

Race run at Epsom, Eng., Wednesday, May 30, 1906.

First horse	40 per cent.
Second Horse	20 per cent.
Third horse	10 per cent.
Other starters divide	10 per cent.
Non-starters divide	20 per cent.

(Less 10 per cent. for printing, advertising, etc.)

Drawn in the presence of the public under the supervision of the press on Tuesday, May 29, 1906.

All holders of unclaimed prizes will be notified within 14 days of drawing.

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FAST TIME
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B. C. Coast Service
SS. CAMOSUN
Leaves Turner-Beeton's Wharf, Yates St.,
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SATURDAY, MAY 19
AT 10:00 P. M.
For rates and reservation apply at Office on Wharf.
P. R. FLEMING,
Phone 1164. Agent.

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Mackinnon Building, Vancouver, B. C.

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Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.
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From the Pacific to the Atlantic
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